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# THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

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## WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE.

In the death of Dr. Poole, which occurred on the first of this month, American history has lost one of its best equipped and most painstaking students, the profession of librarianship one of its foremost exponents, and THE DIAL one of its stanchest friends and most valued contributors. Although he had made his home for some years past in the university suburb of Evanston, a few miles from Chicago, his work

was done in this city, which has for the past twenty years reckoned him among its most distinguished citizens. The number of persons who, in this great community, are identified with intellectual rather than with material interests is still relatively so small that the disappearance from our midst of so commanding a figure as that of Dr. Poole is a public loss more grievous than it would be in many other places. His death leaves a social vacancy not easily to be filled, even from the public point of view; from that of the friends who have loved and honored him for so many years, the mere suggestion of its ever being filled is a mockery.

William Frederick Poole was born at Salem, Massachusetts, December 24, 1821, thus being at the time of his death seventy-two years of age. The annals of his career may be briefly chronicled. He entered Yale College in 1842, and was graduated in 1849. This period includes an interregnum of three years spent in earning the money needed to complete his college education. President Timothy Dwight, of Yale University, was one of his classmates. From the time of graduation from college to the close of his career, the story of his life, viewed externally, is little more than a statement of the various libraries that he was called upon to direct or to organize. He was an assistant librarian in the Boston Athenæum from 1850 to 1852; Librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library from 1852 to 1856; Librarian of the Boston Athenæum from 1856 to 1869; and Librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library from 1869 to 1874. Called, in 1873, to the work of organizing the Chicago Public Library, he entered upon that task early in 1874, and remained at the head of the Chicago institution until 1887, when he was called upon to undertake the task of organizing the reference library endowed by the late Walter L. Newberry, of Chicago, and known by the name of its generous founder. During the nearly seven years that he lived to act as the director of that institution, he collected for its uses nearly one hundred thousand volumes, and superintended, not many weeks ago, their transfer to the magnificent new building which is to be the permanent home of the Library.

Librarianship, in this country, has during the past twenty years become one of the learned professions; that it has become so is due in very great measure to the efforts of Dr. Poole. To secure for his fellow-workers the recognition accorded to the clergyman, the lawyer, and the physician; to substitute the trained bibliographer for the mere custodian of books; to establish professional schools of librarianship; to make the public familiar with the principles of rational library architecture; to facilitate access to collections of books, and to enlarge their usefulness by library helps prepared by the coöperation of bibliographers—these were, briefly stated, the aims towards whose accomplishment he devoted, for a full half-century, an exceptionally active and industrious life. He was a member of the New York Convention of Librarians held in 1853, the first convention of the sort ever held anywhere. He helped organize the American Library Association in 1876, was one of the Presidents of that body, and attended all but one of its annual meetings. He represented this country at the first International Conference of Librarians, held in London in 1877, and was, in 1893, at the head of the World's Congress Auxiliary Literary Congresses, one of which was an International Congress of Librarians. The papers published by him upon professional subjects are very numerous, but are difficult of access. These papers ought to be collected, for they contain much material of permanent value.

As a librarian, Dr. Poole's methods were characterized by sagacious practicality and clear common sense. He mistrusted the elaborate scientific systems now in vogue with our younger bibliographers; systems which are excellent for the uses of the librarian, but sadly perplexing to most of the people for whom libraries are collected. His methods of classification and catalogue-making were to a certain extent empirical, and not a little is to be said on behalf of empiricism in such matters. He never lost sight of the fundamental principle that books are meant to be used; that their chief end is not attained when they are catalogued and shelved. He wanted the public to use the books under his charge, and encouraged such use in many ways. He welcomed the work of University Extension, and tried to make the public library a helpful adjunct to that work. And long before University Extension was talked about in this country, he sought to bring the school into more intimate relations with the library, and

arranged for bibliographical talks to students, illustrated by the literature of the subjects talked about.

Such a collection of Dr. Poole's bibliographical papers as we have suggested would be a worthy monument to his memory. But a still worthier monument already exists in the shape of the great "Index to Periodical Literature." The author began this important work as a student, when he was acting as librarian of a college society. Its first edition was printed in 1848, making an octavo of 154 pages. In 1853 it reappeared in an octavo of more than three times the thickness of the earlier volume. In 1882 (the author having meanwhile secured the coöperation of a number of his fellow-librarians) it made its third and final appearance, again multiplied threefold as to the number of pages, and much more than that as to the quantity of matter. Two supplements have since been published, with the coöperation of Mr. W. I. Fletcher, bringing it down to 1892.

As a student of history, Dr. Poole devoted himself chiefly to subjects connected with the early settlement of this country. His "Anti-Slavery Opinions before 1800" is a valuable contribution to the history of the "peculiar institution" in America. His paper on "The Popham Colony" discussed certain conflicting claims between Maine and Massachusetts as to priority of settlement, deciding in favor of the latter. He investigated the history of the Northwestern Ordinance and the connection therewith of Manasseh Cutler, making himself the recognized authority upon that important subject. He pricked the bubbles of the Pocahontas story and of the Mecklenburg Declaration so effectively that they were relegated to the realm of myth, and are not likely again to find serious defenders. He published valuable studies in the history of the early Northwest. Most important, perhaps, of all his studies were those relating to early Massachusetts history, and especially to the Mathers and the subject of witchcraft. These subjects were assigned to him in "The Memorial History of Boston," and were frequently discussed by him elsewhere. He did much to correct the erroneous popular estimate of Cotton Mather, showing him to have been learned, sagacious, and tolerant, free from responsibility for the witchcraft delusion, and a commanding figure worthy of the respect and admiration of posterity. In this, as in other instances, Dr. Poole, himself a descendant of the Puritans, stoutly defended his ancestors against the misrepresen-

tations under which they have suffered. Another piece of historical work, possibly the most important done by him, was his lengthy historical and critical introduction to the reprint of Captain Edward Johnson's "Wonder-Working Providence of Sion's Saviour in New England." These numerous historical studies, no less than those devoted to the professional work of the librarian, are so scattered as to be difficult of access, and richly deserve collection and publication in permanent form.

Many of Dr. Poole's historical papers were contributed to the journal upon which now devolves the sad task of paying a tribute to his memory, and it was through his good offices that the contents of *THE DIAL* were, from the start, included in the great "Index." The first number of *THE DIAL* appeared in May, 1880, and the first article in that number was a review, by Dr. Poole, of the new edition of Hildreth. His latest contribution, which appeared only last month, and which was probably the last piece of work done by him, was that vigorous defense of the Puritans of which our readers will hardly need to be reminded upon this occasion. Between these two contributions, upwards of thirty others from his pen appeared in the pages of *THE DIAL*; contributions devoted, with a single exception, to subjects in American history. Whatever might be his subject, the forcible and picturesque qualities of his style could not fail to be impressive, and the pages that he wrote, however aggressive and tending to excite opposition, always held the attention, and were never invaded by anything remotely suggestive of dullness.

The bibliographer and the historical student combined in William Frederick Poole were known to the world; something better than these, the man himself, was known to his friends. The brusqueness of his manner, at first a little repellant to those who came into contact with him, was soon seen to be but the outward expression of a mental habit of the rarest sincerity. And upon those who had the privilege of his intimacy was made the impression, dominant above all others, of his absolute integrity, intellectual and moral. They realized that here was a man who simply could not think one thing and say another, or swerve by so much as a finger's breadth from what he believed to be the right course, were the matter in question great or small. Such men are none too common in the world, and when one of them leaves it, his place, for those who have really known him, is not likely to be filled again.

#### THE INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.\*

In order to understand the purposes and methods of the English courses at the Leland Stanford Jr. University, it is necessary to know something about our system of what is technically called "major subjects." At the beginning of his second year in the University every student is expected to elect a specialty, to which he shall devote at least a third of his time throughout his undergraduate course. So soon as the specialty, or major subject, has been chosen, the professor of that subject becomes the student's official adviser, and no degree is granted until the course pursued by the student shall have been in all respects satisfactory to the professor. It will be seen that this system combines the advantages of great freedom of election on the part of the student, with those of direct, close, and friendly supervision on the part of an expert. Thus, for example, if a student upon entering the University chooses English as his major subject, he is expected to report every semester to one of the professors of English, whose approval he is bound to secure for the course he elects. Should the student see fit to elect certain subjects not approved by his major professor, he is perfectly free to do so, the probable result being that his residence at the University is so much the more prolonged. If, therefore, a student is willing either to prolong his residence or to renounce the hope of obtaining a degree, his freedom of election is conditioned only upon his competency to get on in the studies elected. The usual result of the system is simply this: The student takes the five or more hours of work in English (if that be his specialty); several more hours in collateral subjects, such as Latin, French, German, or History, are recommended by the professor; and the student is left free to choose for himself such other subjects as may attract him.

The practical working of this system has hitherto proved very satisfactory. Students elect for the most part only such subjects as they have taste or talent for, and professors have the pleasure and inspiration of working with earnest and enthusiastic men and women. The organic quality of a course thus planned from semester to semester by the interested student, under the advice of his professor, turns out to be far superior to that of the conventional college curriculum. Under the system here described, the graduate finds himself pretty thoroughly grounded in some science, or in some group of related languages, and goes out into the world, not indeed master of a specialty, but at least interested in some branch of rational research, and versed in the apparatus and methods essential to its further pursuit.

\* This article is the fourth of an extended series on the Teaching of English at American Colleges and Universities, of which the following have already appeared in *THE DIAL*: English at Yale University, by Professor Albert S. Cook (Feb. 1); English at Columbia College, by Professor Brander Matthews (Feb. 16); and English at Harvard University, by Professor Barrett Wendell (March 1).—[*EDR. DIAL.*]



I can scarcely define the aims of the courses in English better than I have done in the following sentence from the University Register: "(1) To give training in the formulation and expression of thought; (2) to impart a scientific knowledge of the English Language and of literary history, English and European; (3) to acquaint the student with a juster and more liberal method of literary criticism; (4) to introduce him to literature as an art,—to cultivate a refined appreciation of what is best, and thus to reveal unfailing sources of pure enjoyment."

Before proceeding to describe the courses, it may be well to advert briefly to the English preparation exacted for admission to the University. The requirements for admission were at first modelled upon those of the University of California, which are similar to those of the New England Association of Colleges: namely, a play or two of Shakespeare, the Sir Roger de Coverley Papers, a story of Thackeray, and a few of the masterpieces of English and American poetry. Under this system the examination consists mainly in a test of the applicant's ability to quote readily, to explain allusions, to write outlines and abstracts, and in various ways to show upon paper that he has read and digested the works in question. While this system is a great advance upon the old practice of requiring an acquaintance with rhetoric and the formal side of grammar and composition, experience shows it to be not quite sufficient. The tendency is to encourage the "getting up" of a certain number of books, and the cramming of a modicum of information about words and etymologies, rather than the attainment of such a practical acquaintance with the vernacular as a student needs in order to take a college course successfully. We have therefore thought it wise to lay more stress upon a student's preparation in composition than has hitherto been customary in our secondary schools. While there has been no nominal increase in the requirements for admission in English, it has become, as a matter of fact, more difficult for the graduates of high schools and other secondary schools to satisfy our requirements. Thus, out of perhaps a hundred and fifty applicants for admission in English at the beginning of the present year, only some forty wrote satisfactory papers. It is hoped that our course in adhering rigidly to the relatively high, but really very moderate, standard of admission in English will have a salutary effect upon secondary instruction in California and elsewhere. All that we really ask on the side of style is that the student be pretty familiar with the mechanical details of composition,—spelling, punctuation, correct sentence structure, paragraphing, and the like,—and that he be able to express himself with some idiomatic fluency.

During the first two years of the short history of the English department here, the professors were worn out with the drudgery of correcting Freshman themes,—work really secondary and preparatory, and in no sense forming a proper subject of colle-

giate instruction. This year, in accordance with the program sketched above, we have absolutely refused to admit to our courses students unprepared to do real collegiate work. The Freshman English course in theme-writing has been eliminated from our program, and has been turned over to approved teachers and to the various secondary schools. Had this salutary innovation not been accomplished, all the literary courses would have been swept away by the rapidly growing inundation of Freshman themes, and all our strength and courage would have been dissipated in preparing our students to do respectable work at more happily equipped Universities. As it is, no student is admitted to the course in English composition until he has acquired the proficiency above indicated. Instead, therefore, of requiring the undivided attention of a half-dozen professors, the work in English composition now occupies most of the time and strength of two. It is plain, however, that one or two additional instructors in this important division of the work will be necessary next year. It would be bad policy to allow any instructor to devote the whole of his attention to the work in English composition; for however great a man's enthusiasm for such work may be, it is incident to human nature that no man can read themes efficiently for more than three hours at a stretch, and that the professor does his theme-reading more intelligently and more humanely when a portion of his time is spent in research preparatory to higher instruction.

At the outset of his University career, the student of English is advised to begin or continue an acquaintance with one or two, at least, of the chief foreign languages, ancient or modern. It is also suggested that he make himself proficient in some one of the natural or physical sciences, in order that he may not remain entirely a stranger to the great currents of positive research and philosophy.

Apart from the advanced work in English composition and forensics, intended to qualify the student to express with idiomatic grace and logical cogency whatever he may have to say or to write, the first work which confronts the student of English at Stanford is a careful study of some of the prose writers of the nineteenth century: such as Macaulay, De Quincey, Carlyle, Savage Landor, Cardinal Newman, Matthew Arnold. It is a fact that the majority of students enjoy good prose at an earlier stage of their culture than is requisite to the real appreciation of poetry. It is, moreover, observed that such a study of the best prose writers gives the instructor a fine opportunity to become acquainted with his students and to throw out suggestions that may help them to correct or cure their illiteracy. Moreover, this course proves an invaluable adjunct to the course in composition, inasmuch as nothing conduces more to the mastery of a good style than an intimate acquaintance with the best models.

The majority of our students come to the University with little Latin and less Greek; and even those who come to us with thorough training in the



rudiments of one or both of these *Cultur-Sprachen*, come entirely innocent of anything in the nature of a comprehension of their literary masterpieces. It has therefore been thought wise to offer courses in ancient and foreign classics, treated through the medium of translations. Professor Newcomer is now conducting such a course in Homer and Dante, devoting one semester to each of these great poets—whose works, Mr. Lowell has recently told us, count among the five indispensable books of the world. These courses are largely attended by interested and earnest students, some of whom are acquainted with the classical languages, but most of whom are not. I may say that Professor Moulton's *a priori* views as to the advantage of courses like this are fully borne out by our experience so far. If anything like a systematic and thorough reading, even of the five indispensable authors enumerated by Mr. Lowell, is to be secured on the part of the majority of educated men and women in this busy modern world, it must be by some such means as this. At all events, from the standpoint of the English teacher merely, we count the time not lost that is spent in acquainting students, as thoroughly as may be through translations, with at least a few of the masterpieces of the ancient and mediæval world.

Possibly some may find it difficult to understand why authors belonging to such remote times and diverse languages are to be included in courses in English. But how can one study modern poetry without knowing something, for example, of

"Thebes and Pelops' line,  
Or the tale of Troy divine"?

And how can an acquaintance with these great quarries of imaginative literature be better obtained, on the part of the non-classical student, than by the study of a good translation of Homer and of translations of a few typical masterpieces of the Athenian stage? These last are not neglected. The course in the Ancient Classical Drama, studied from translations, is similar in aim to the course in Homer and Dante, the latter being introductory to Spenser and Milton especially, the former to the general study of Shakespeare. In the succeeding semester an introductory course in Shakespeare is undertaken, which is not only an attempt at an inductive study of methods of dramatic construction, but also a general survey of Shakespeare's life and times, his art and his thought.

In what follows, in order to prevent confusion, I shall designate the courses by the numbers by which they are known to us.

Course 26 is a critical study of a few plays of Shakespeare, involving a collation of such of the quarto and folio editions as may be obtainable in cheap reprints. At present, for example, the class is engaged in the task of constructing a text of Hamlet based upon Victor's reprints of the first and second quartos and the first folio (1623). Members of this class are advised to make no use of the work of modern editors, but to do their best to form from the original editions such a text as the author him-

self would have approved, thus putting themselves back into a time immediately succeeding the author's death and the publication of the first collected edition of his writings. The value of such work as this for the acquirement of a sense of what Shakespearean scholarship means, and, still better, for the attainment of fine taste and discrimination in matters of textual criticism, should be too obvious to require comment. Of course such a class as this must necessarily be small, both for the attainment of the best results and because only the more advanced undergraduates are capable of profiting by work of such critical character. Indeed, as matters stand at present this course is better suited to the graduate student than to any but the more thoroughly trained undergraduates.

Among the courses preliminary to this more advanced Shakespearean study I should have mentioned Course 16, devoted to the Pre-Shakespearean Drama and to the Contemporaries of Shakespeare, as well as to a more cursory review of the Growth and Development of the Modern European Drama, especially in Spain, Italy, and France. In like manner, Course 17 is in a sense introductory to the study of Milton, being a survey of the Minor Poets of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, from Tottel's Miscellany to the death of Dryden. As at present conducted by Professor Lathrop, this course is, however, by no means elementary, involving as it does the study and the attempted solution of many obscure and vexed questions of literary history.

Course 18 involves a review of the more noteworthy Literary Masters of the English Literature of the Eighteenth Century, together with a somewhat philosophical treatment of the uniquely intimate and extremely interesting relations between literature and life in that time,—a time which more than any other rang out the old and rang in the new.

Courses 19 and 20, given by Professor Hudson in alternate years, are respectively a comparative study of the chief movements and tendencies of contemporary Literature, and a review of the novelists of the present century, together with a brief treatment of the earlier development of the novel.

Courses 24 and 25, given in alternate years, are respectively devoted to the study of Edmund Spenser and of John Milton. In the case of Spenser a critical examination is made of his chief poems, with special reference to their literary and ethical qualities, and to the influence of Spenser upon other poets; and in the case of Milton the additional effort is made to realize his character and the relation of his activity to the time in which he lived.

Course 27 is a reading course, devoted to the somewhat cursory but not necessarily superficial reading and interpretation of characteristic longer and shorter poems by Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Keats, and Coleridge.

Course 21, to which three hours a week through the year are devoted, is a study of the history of American literature and of the most significant works of representative writers. In this, as in all

other courses in literature, students are in every way incited to possess themselves of the complete works of the principal masters studied.

Professor Flügel's undergraduate work consists of one elementary course in Anglo-Saxon, and one in Chaucer, both three hours weekly through the year. The main aim of the former is to introduce the student to the spirit of Anglo-Saxon literature, and to give him facility in translating, less stress being laid upon phonological and grammatical details. Inasmuch as all students who make English their "major" are required to take this course, and as better results may be gained in smaller classes, this first year's class in Anglo-Saxon will be divided into two sections, in charge of two recently appointed assistants.

From the foregoing outline it will be noted that relatively considerable attention is given to the direct study of the texts of the great classic authors who illustrate English literature; and that, although literary history is by no means neglected, it is nearly everywhere made subordinate to the supreme aim of introducing the student largely to the best literature. It seems almost superfluous to add that, while every professor employs his own method of instruction, no one employs the text-book method. Independent first-hand study, and candor in the statement of the results gained by such study, are invariably encouraged.

A word in conclusion with reference to that portion of our work which, from the scholar's standpoint, is most interesting if not most important: namely, the Philological and Literary Seminaries for graduate students. It should be noted that a considerable proportion of the undergraduate courses are adapted to the needs of graduates of other colleges, and of graduates of the University in other courses than English; but for the attainment of the advanced degrees of Master and Doctor in English Literature and Philology, every such student is required to become a member of the two Seminaries. It is impossible here to enter into descriptive details with respect to this branch of the work. At present all of the five professors of English are so largely engrossed with the numerous undergraduate courses that too little time is left to devote to the needs of advanced students; still, the Seminary course is by no means entirely neglected.

The advanced courses in philology consist of lectures on Historical English Grammar, on Old and Middle English Literature, and on *Beowulf* (Seminary). With these will be given in alternate years a Seminary course on King Alfred and his time (four hours weekly through the year); a course in Early English Lyrical Poetry from the Anglo-Saxon times to the Reformation (three hours through the year); and a History of Early English Metrics.

An additional course is given on Early English Palæography intended as a general introduction to the "Schriftwesen" of Old England, to the reading of English MSS., and to studies in textual criticism. Skeat's Facsimiles, and a number of photographs of

Old English MSS., prepared especially for this class, are placed in the student's hands.

The Literary Seminary is conducted in two divisions: one, under the charge of Professor Hudson, is devoted this year to the development of the modern novel; the other, conducted by myself, is now pursuing a comparative study of the chief works of Tennyson and Browning, and, incidentally, of the predecessors of Tennyson, — that is, of the authors to whom Tennyson seems either stylistically or spiritually most indebted. It should be understood that the subjects of the Seminary courses vary from year to year, and that, even when it seems best to deal with the same subject in two successive years, the method of treatment and the sequence of topics is such that the same individual may continue the study with profit.

I have been requested to add a few statistics. Last year six professors gave instruction in thirty English courses, to a total of seven hundred and seventy students, counting by class registration. The total number of individuals receiving instruction in English was not far from four hundred and fifty. The total number of hours per week occupied by the lectures of these six professors was fifty-one in the first and fifty-six in the second semester. The number of lectures or recitations per week required of each professor varies from eight to ten. The number of students receiving instruction this year is smaller than last year, owing to the severer requirements in English composition. The number of professors is now five: a professor of English Literature, a professor of English Philology, an associate professor of English Literature, and two assistant professors. There are also two "assistants in English," and additional appointments are contemplated.

MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

*Professor of English Literature, Stanford University.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### "TO PART FROM" AND "TO PART WITH."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

On these phrases, referred to below as A and B, I purpose to remark briefly.

With B, denoting relinquishment, A was, for a considerable time, occasionally made one in signification. Of producible proofs of this, here are four followed by a quotation in which "part from" is noticeably archaistic:

"From all parts of the land the people come unto us, bringing all such things as they had, to wit, sheepe, cockes, etc. (*from hennes they would not part*), and divers sorts of fruits and rootes," etc.—(Sir Richard Hawkins [died 1622], "The Hawkins' Voyages" [1878], p. 228.)

"And, as it [a chain] was given mee with a great deale of lous, so did it exceedingly grieve mee that I must shortly part so unkindly with it. I would, if I could, haue kept it rather than my life, and never *haue parted from it*."—(Rev. James Mabbe, Trans. of "Aleman's The Rogue" [1622], Vol. II., p. 99.)

"Some condemned his resignation as an unadvised act; as if he had first *parted from* his wits, who would willingly part

from a Kingdom."—(Rev. Dr. Thomas Fuller, "The History of the Holy Wars" [1639], p. 159, ed. 1647.)

"It being certain, and confirmed by Common Practice, that he that voluntarily *parts* from his right may do it on what terms he thinks fit," etc.—(Rev. Thomas Creech, "Lucretius" [1682], Notes, p. 54, ed. 1683.)

"Their pride tenaciously grasping the shadow of power, whilst their poverty constrained them to *part* from the substance," etc.—(Anon., "The Minstrel" [1793], Vol. III., p. 30.)

For B, importing, contextually, personal separation, as in "I *parted* with him," I have at hand quotations, dated from before 1600 to our own day, numbering upwards of a hundred. From first to last, however, among authors of mark, few have employed it at all freely, while many such authors have shunned it wholly. In Goldsmith, negligent as he is in his diction, I have noticed it but once, and but once in the thousands of pages bequeathed to us by Southey. Yet Mr. R. O. Williams, in THE DIAL for Jan. 1, roundly avers that it "has been classical English for three centuries." There are industrious and observant students that know better.

Dr. O. W. Holmes writes, "I remember a young wife who had to *part* with her husband for a time." Objecting to "part with" here, I have said that "part from" should be substituted for it; and because of my having said so, Mr. Williams pronounces that "sometimes" my judgments "seem arbitrary." My objection was made two and twenty years ago.

Fashions in language change rapidly; and, therefore, it does not surprise me that, 1894, I find myself obliged to alter, in part, my criticism of 1872.

Though, as I could show from books, "part from" him, or her, etc., was common at that date, one very rarely hears it now-a-days, at least in English society. Indeed, it is, apparently, on the way to become, before very long, almost as outworn as "part from" a place. "They parted," etc., that is to say, mutually, is, however, still as current as ever.

The humbler class of people hereabouts, including the most illiterate, continue, as might have been expected, to use what Mr. Williams calls a "pedantic affectation," namely, "I *parted* from him," and practically ignore "I *parted* with him."

I think it worth mentioning, too, that, in a batch of 680 essays which I have had occasion to go through within a few weeks, I came on the like of "I *parted* from him" and "I *parted* with him" only once each, but on "we parted," etc., repeatedly.

In fact, so infrequent at present is "part with" for "leave," "take leave of," "be absent from," "go away from," etc., and so infrequent has it been for the last fifty years, more or less, that it must be ranked, as is "never so," among those second-rate archaisms which the best writers of recent times have generally avoided. I am convinced, moreover, that any wide and heedful reader of English literature will share this opinion with me. As to the distinction which Mr. Williams professes to have discovered between "part from" and "part with," he may be assured that, when he has investigated further, he will see it to have no foundation but fancy. Neither of the combinations, by the by, occurs anywhere in the Bible.

The approved uses of "part with" may here appropriately be enumerated. Primarily, it is a material thing that is *parted with*, by which is meant that one divests oneself of it by gift, sale, or loan. Further, one speaks of *parting with* a servant; and Lord Macaulay writes of James II. that "he *parted* in anger with his Parliament," when he dispensed with it by prorogation. One

may say, too, with Tom Jones, "I feel my innocence, my friend; and I would not *part with* that feeling for the world." Nor, again, need one hesitate to copy the expression of Tom Jones, where, alluding to the prospects of his odious rival, Bliffl, he protests to Sophia Western, "Indeed, I can never *part with* you; indeed, I cannot." Permissible, finally, is "part with," for "have done with," in the ensuing quotation, concluding this tedious letter:

"I shall only tell you, before I *part with* this city, . . . that as I was one day coming forth from my Inn," etc.—(Gabriel d'Emiliane, "The Frauds of Romish Monks and Priests" [1691], p. 109.)

F. H.

Marlesford, England, Feb. 17, 1894.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL VIEW OF MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHING.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

I have read with peculiar interest and gratification your excellent editorial on "Modern Language Teaching and *Sprachmeisterei*" in the last issue of THE DIAL. It will be encouraging to modern-language men to know that they have the moral support of your journal in their efforts to educate "the well-meaning but not highly-intelligent public" up to the educational view of this question. More than college instructors must the less fortunate teachers in the schools contend with the rather crude, one might say stubborn, belief that the chief aim of the studying of a modern language is the ability to speak it. This ability is, however, not to be scorned; but the attempt to acquire it, if it must be acquired in this country, may be relegated to "conversational clubs," quite apart from the regular class-room instruction and *Seminar* conferences. The really progressive teachers in this profession hold that the study of foreign languages and literatures should not only give us an insight into the best that has been thought and said by other nations, but that, among other things, it should lead us to a better conception of humanity and consequently to broader human sympathies.

CHARLES BUNDY WILSON.

State University of Iowa, March 3, 1894.

#### "COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION LATIN."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The correspondent in your last issue who found consolation for the recent fire at the World's Fair grounds in the supposed destruction of the Egyptian Obelisk, whose Latin inscription has so affronted his scholarly sensibilities, will regret to learn that he was premature in his rejoicings. The obelisk still stands; and its offending inscription—which moves your correspondent to remark that a Freshman in one of his college classes would be "sent out of the room" for offering such work, and that the Exposition Commissioners responsible for it might do well to "get themselves edited" before they again "set up a monument to be read by the nations of the earth"—is still plainly to be read: so plainly, indeed, that a comparison of it with the version given by your correspondent reveals no less than *eleven errors* made by him in copying. Is it "unseemly to suggest" that not alone Exposition Commissioners, but even college professors, may on occasion find it advantageous to "get themselves edited"?

COMMISSIONER.

Chicago, March 5, 1894.



### The New Books.

#### SOME PICTURES OF NAPOLEON THE MAN.\*

M. Arthur Levy's "The Private Life of Napoleon," essentially a collection of logically-ordered extracts taken verbatim from the authorities and welded into a continuous narrative in the style of M. Saint-Amand's popular books, should prove no less attractive to the general reader than useful to the special student. It is a really important work—labor-saving and vastly entertaining. Picturesque, varied, brimming with the piquant gossip of a rarely interesting coterie and period, it presents in the compass of two moderate octavos facts hitherto sown broadcast in sources not always familiar or easy of access. M. Levy has certainly not written without bias; but his admiration for Napoleon has not, so far as we have observed, resulted in a Procrustean treatment of facts.

Of Napoleon's early life an unusually satisfactory picture is given; and in these opening chapters our confidence in M. Levy is at once awakened by the fact that he sensibly declines to see in the molehills of his hero's boyhood mountains prophetic of his future greatness. Every historian, according as he has taken upon himself the character of apologist or detractor, has represented Napoleon during his school-days either as a prodigy of youthful genius, or as a sullen and obstinate child foreshadowing the ferocious despot. As a matter of fact, no child would seem to have been less father of the man than was the little appointee to the royal school at Brienne. Napoleon was, said Chateaubriand, "a boy neither more nor less distinguished than his fellows." Socially, his position among his schoolmates was not an agreeable one. Timid in the use of a language imperfectly learned during his three preparatory months at Autun, a native of a country but recently made French—a country, moreover, then as now marked for peculiarity of manners,—the little Corsican appeared odd to his comrades, and he displayed reserve towards those whom he knew to be above him in rank and fortune.

"I was," the Emperor once observed to Caulaincourt, "the poorest of all my school-fellows. They always had money in their pockets; I never. I was proud, and was most careful that nobody should perceive this."

\*THE PRIVATE LIFE OF NAPOLEON. By Arthur Levy. From the French, by Stephen Louis Simeon. In two volumes, with portraits. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

... I could neither laugh nor amuse myself like the others. Bonaparte the schoolboy was out of touch with his comrades, and he was not popular."

Thus isolated by his poverty and by circumstances of birth and manners, the boy naturally became, for a time at least, a chosen mark for the witticisms of the other pupils. The ingenuity of schoolboys in the arts of petty raillery is proverbial, and the Brienne young gentlemen seem to have been, in this respect, no whit behind their kind. They called their victim "the Corsican," showered upon him a thousand small indignities, nicknamed him (humorously enough) "*Paille-au-nez*"—a variant of the native pronunciation of his christian name *Napoleone*. No doubt the child was, as Bourrienne records, "rendered bitter by the mockery of his comrades"; but the bitterness did not engender meanness, and we learn from the same authority that Napoleon, victim as he was of all sorts of bullying, always "preferred going to prison himself to denouncing his comrades who had done wrong" on days when, being on duty, he was charged with some special supervision. Much has been made by hostile historians of his threat (at the age of ten), "I will do your French people all the harm I can!" M. Taine, with his occasional *penchant* for remote corollaries, has turned this childish outburst to account in a way that recalls his famous logical flight from the moist climate of England to the "huge feet" of the natives, "like those of wading birds, admirable for walking in mud."

That Napoleon's sojourn at Brienne had its bright side appears in the following anecdote,—though perhaps the story merely illustrates the truth that the scenes of one's life, like works in mosaic, are beautiful only from a distance:

"As the First Consul was walking one day with Bourrienne in the garden of Malmaison, he heard the chiming of some bells, which always had a remarkable effect on him. He stopped, listened delightedly, and said in a broken voice: 'That reminds me of my first years at Brienne; I was happy then!'"

There is abundant evidence that these tender recollections bore good fruit for his old tutors and school-fellows. No single petitioner whose claim upon the Emperor dated from the days at Brienne seems to have remained empty-handed or unsatisfied. Even the surly porter of Brienne was handsomely installed in the lodge at Malmaison; and a Madame de Montesson, who at school had placed upon Napoleon's brow his first (and his most unsullied) crown, was summoned to the Tuileries, and her property, which had been confiscated, was restored to her.



When the young provincial arrived at Paris it was certainly not in the guise of the future conqueror of the world. He looked like a new-comer; he gaped at everything he saw, and stared in rustic amazement at the wonders of those streets and boulevards which he was one day to sweep of the threatening hordes of factional sans-culottism with a murderous discharge of grape-shot—and the next to fill with the signs of imperial magnificence. "His appearance," said Demetrius Comneno, a Corsican compatriot, "was that of a man whom any scoundrel would try to rob after seeing him." Unlike the goblin Marat and the titanic Danton, Bonaparte was not cast by nature in a mould suited to the rôle he was to play. Of his first appearance in uniform, M. Levy tells an amusing story:

"While awaiting his orders to join his regiment, he, in the highest spirits, as befits a sub-lieutenant of sixteen, put on his uniform, from which all unnecessary smartness was excluded, as the state of his fortune only permitted what was absolutely requisite. His boots were so inordinately large that his legs, which were very small, disappeared in them completely. Proud of his new outfit, he went off to seek his friends—the Permons. On seeing him the two children—Cecilia and Laura (the latter was afterwards Duchesse d'Abrantès)—could not restrain their laughter, and to his face nicknamed him 'Puss in Boots.' He did not mind, it appears, for, according to one of these little wits, the Lieutenant took them a few days after a toy carriage containing a puss in boots, and a copy of Perrault's fairy-story."

Napoleon's employment, in 1795, by the all-powerful Committee of Public Safety may be taken as the real starting-point of his career. His condition at this period was, despite his services at Toulon and in Italy, sufficiently unpromising. He was morally and physically wretched. One met him, says the Duchess d'Abrantès, wandering about the streets of Paris, shabby, awkward, ungainly, his round hat thrust down over his eyes, and with his curls (known at that time as *oreilles de chien*) badly powdered, half combed, falling in elf-locks over the collar of the historic iron-gray coat that was one day to serve in some sort as an oriflamme or Navarre-plume to the grenadiers of Marengo and Austerlitz; his hands, long, thin, and without gloves, because, as he said, these were a needless expense; his boots ill-made and ill-cleaned. "But his glance and his smile," adds the Duchess, with a feminine eye for the lights of the picture, "were always admirable, and helped to animate an appearance always sickly, resulting partly from the yellowness of his complexion, which deep-

ened the shadows projected by his gaunt, angular, and pointed features." That this *triste* and sombre figure, haunting the streets of Paris like an embodiment of the national poverty and unrest, was to leap, as it were, in a day from want and obscurity to the throne of Charlemagne, was a prediction which the Duchess does not claim to have hazarded.

It was Boissy d'Anglas, a man whom he hardly knew, who saved Napoleon by commending him to Monsieur de Pontécoulant, a member of the Committee of Public Safety, who was charged with the direction of military operations. Matters at the War Office were in great disorder at the time, and M. de Pontécoulant made no secret of his perplexities. He was discussing them one day at the Convention with d'Anglas, when the latter said:

"I met yesterday a General on half-pay. He has come back from the army of Italy, and seemed to know all about it. He might give you some good advice." "Send him to me," said de Pontécoulant. Next day there came to his room on the sixth floor the leanest and most miserable-looking creature he had ever seen in his life—a young man with a wan and livid complexion, bowed shoulders, and a weak and sickly appearance. Boissy d'Anglas had told him that his man was called General Bonaparte, but M. de Pontécoulant could not remember this extraordinary name, but he thought that this being, notwithstanding his curious appearance, had good reasoning faculties. "Write down all that you have told me; put it into the form of a memorandum, and bring it me," he said. A few days later, M. de Pontécoulant, meeting Boissy d'Anglas, said to him: "I have seen your man, but he seems to be mad. He has not been near me again." "The reason is that he thought you were laughing at him. He expected you would make him work with you." "That need not be a difficulty; tell him to come back to-morrow." . . . Bonaparte returned next day. After arguing upon the statements made in his report, the Minister said to him: "Would you work with me?" "With pleasure," replied the young man, seating himself at a table."

History has recorded the services rendered by Napoleon to Pontécoulant, as well as his meagre requital at the hands of the Ministry. But his star was now in the ascendant; and the 13 Vendémiaire saw his final emergence from the cloud of poverty and neglect that had so long darkened his fortunes. His bearing at that crisis so momentous to France recalls Bossuet's expression: "In his bold leaps and light movements he resembles some vigorous, bounding animal that neither mountains nor precipices can arrest." In tendering Bonaparte, on the eve of this death-grapple with the sections, the command of the forces of the Convention, Representative Barras, says De Ségur, gave him three minutes to reflect. Of the paths offered him, the one led to fortune, the

other to obscurity — perhaps to the guillotine, whither nearly all possible political roads had so long converged; but the ends of the paths were hidden. In three minutes he said to Barras, "I accept, but I warn you that, once my sword is out of the scabbard, I shall not replace it till I have restored order." This scene occurred on the 13 Vendémiaire, at one o'clock in the morning, when scarcely a man had been placed or a gun mounted to repel the insurgents. Before daybreak every avenue to the Tuileries bristled with cannon; and when the insurgent sections, 30,000 strong, advanced along the quays of the Seine, the rue Saint-Honoré, and other approaches to the scene of their former triumphs, they were met by a murderous discharge of grape that sounded the knell of the long Jacobin apotheosis of rags, ignorance, and human degradation in France. The scanty remnant of French law and order, rallied by a man of action, was at last in a posture of defence; and less than an hour of actual fighting secured the victory to the Convention. History can point to few victories so entirely due to the agency of one man. With the futile rising of the 13 Vendémiaire the history of the Revolution ends, and the epoch is in sight when the wearied peasantry, welcoming the rule of a strong hand, said, "Now we have rest, thanks to God and Bonaparte." Unfortunately, the "rest" proved as illusory as the coalition.

Splendid in his new rank, and with the prestige of victory, the hero of the 13 Vendémiaire made a triumphal entry into those drawing-rooms where hitherto, small and humble, marked from the rest only by his needy appearance, he used to come and try to please the guests of his patrons. It was shortly before the 13 Vendémiaire that he was presented to Madame Tallien, and of all who composed her *salon* he was perhaps the least remarkable, the least favored by fortune. One evening, assuming the guise of a fortune-teller, he seized Madame Tallien's hand, and "poured out endless nonsense." The picture is a striking one:

"The future conqueror of Europe, small and thin, his face hollow and pale, like parchment, as he said himself, long hair on either side of his forehead, the remainder of his hair unpowdered, tied into a queue behind, clothed in a threadbare uniform, reading the hand of her who was called 'the beautiful Notre Dame de Thermidor.'"

Notable among the amused witnesses of this odd scene was a woman — "dark-haired, languishing, full of listless indifference" — whose fortunes the young officer's subtlest palmistry

would scarcely have divined. In five months she was to become the wife of the soothsayer; in three years she was to become quasi-sovereign of France; and, in time, the Pope himself was to journey to Paris to crown her Empress of the French. It was at Madame Tallien's that, after the 13 Vendémiaire, Napoleon again met Joséphine de Beauharnais; and he "fell in love with her," says an eye-witness, "in the fullest sense of the word, in all the force of its fullest acceptation." Joséphine's early attitude toward her admirer may be inferred from a letter to one of her friends:

"You have seen General Bonaparte at my house. Well, it is he who is good enough to act as stepfather to the orphans of Alexandre de Beauharnais, as husband to his widow! Do you love him? you ask me. No . . . I do not. — Then you dislike him? No; but my state is one of tepidity towards him that is displeasing to me, and which, from a religious point of view, would shock the goody people more than anything else."

Joséphine, says M. Levy, was of medium height, and perfectly proportioned — not so faded as the caustic Marmont has it.

"All her movements had a kind of undulating suppleness, which naturally fell into careless attitudes, and imparted to her person a sort of exotic languor. Her pale complexion, which gleamed like thin sheets of ivory, became slightly animated under the softened reflections of large deep-blue eyes, with long lashes slightly curled. Her hair, of a shade of chestnut, with a wonderful sheen on it, escaped in small curls from a net fastened over it with a gold clasp, and the wayward locks added an indefinable charm to a countenance whose mobility was excessive, but always attractive. Her toilette contributed to heighten the ethereal charm of her person. Her gown was of Indian muslin, and its exaggerated amplitude fell around her body in cloud-like folds. The bodice, draped in large pleats across the bosom, was fastened at the shoulder by two lion's heads enamelled in black. The sleeves were short, and puckered over very beautiful arms, ornamented at the wrists with two little golden buckles."

With this charming portrait we shall take leave of M. Levy, who certainly merits the gratitude of all who desire the data to work out for themselves a fair estimate of Napoleon the man. Mr. Simeon's translation, while it lacks polish, is generally acceptable, and the material features of the book leave little to be desired. The lack of an index is only partially supplied by a copious table of contents.

E. G. J.

A DISCERNING writer in the London "Athenæum," in reviewing Mr. Mabie's recent volumes of essays, discovers in them traces not only of "the Wordsworthian tradition," but of "the influence of thinkers like Thoreau and Walden." Possibly the British critic refers to Walden Pond — which, although we have never before known it to be classed with American "thinkers," was the "friend and helper" of so many of them.

## PROBLEMS OF MUNICIPAL REFORM.\*

The republication in book form of Mr. Gladden's series of magazine articles on "The Cosmopolis City Club" gives one a good opportunity to consider the position there taken on the vital problems of municipal reform. Mr. Gladden assumes, in the form of a story, that five directors of a public library,—viz., a mechanic, a clergyman, a lawyer, a teacher, and a business man,—finding it impossible to secure intelligent consideration of appropriations for their institution from the city council, determine on municipal reform. They call together, by personal invitation, about forty others, representative of the best professional, business, and artisan classes, and through committees of this body they receive from week to week valuable reports of the good and bad conditions of the police, street, educational, and other departments of the city government. Newspaper reporters publish the proceedings, and the community becomes stirred up at the revelations made. The committee of forty proposes such a change in the executive branch of the city government as to lodge responsibility in a few men subject to popular control, instead of its being divided up, as in most American cities, among aldermen and commissioners. Thereupon the self-constituted committee drafts a new charter, giving to the mayor the appointment and removal, without control by the council, of a chief of police, of water service, and of every other department excepting education. These chiefs are to have similar power over their subordinates, but can appoint none that are not recommended by a civil-service board. The objection that this is a one-man power is met by the statement that the public at present is bereft of as much power as in the proposed scheme, only that at present the public can hold no one responsible for abuse of power and give no rewards for its proper use, since it is impossible to fix responsibility. The book further assumes that the charter meets with such popular endorsement that the legislature is obliged to grant it, and that under it a pure civil government is secured, at least for the time being. It closes with the prediction that constant vigilance will be found necessary under any machinery, and holds that municipal parties of the future will and ought to disagree on questions as to the degree of societary or socialistic activity in matters of natural monopolies and

in the control of abuses in competitive business. As Dr. Gladden remarks in the preface, little is said upon the importance of reforming our legislative as well as our executive departments. This reform can hardly come until we have fewer wards in the large cities, and men elected on a general ticket in small cities, so as to secure larger constituencies and thus render probable the election of men of higher standing in the community; and, also, until we have some system of proportional or minority representation. In this way minorities often composed of reform elements can be represented in the council, which at present is even more corrupt than the executive department.

This interesting book admirably fulfils its purpose of presenting practical suggestions for the inception of reform work. It is assumed that the knowledge of corruption in street contracts, for example, and the failures to enforce gambling and liquor laws, etc., will call forth an efficient demand for reform from the vast mass of the people. It is to be hoped that time will prove the truth of this, but doubts will sometime arise as to whether the influential classes of any large city really want any better government than they have, unless it gets so exceedingly outrageous as just now in Chicago; for such better government must mean less evasion of taxation by the wealthy and less profits from public franchises. It is significant to note how the efforts at reform made by the mayor of Detroit have been opposed by a large portion of the leading people of that city.

Without the hearty coöperation of the best classes of our business men, it is not likely that the reforms suggested by our author can be accomplished—unless associated, almost from the start, with demands for economic reform which will appeal to the wage-workers and the small property-owners sufficiently to arouse not merely their sympathy, but their active coöperation. A large portion of these classes do not care much for civil-service reform, or for securing fewer saloon-keepers and more men of business prominence in public office, unless they can see in this a direct stepping-stone to city ownership and reduced charges for light and street transportation, the abolition of the contract system on public works, taxation of everybody according to his ability to pay, the prevention of child-labor and long hours, and similar reforms. It is noticeable that in Dr. Gladden's book these demands of the masses are supposed to wait on the attainment of administrative purity. This

\* THE COSMOPOLIS CITY CLUB. By Washington Gladden. New York: The Century Co.



is all well and good, provided municipal purity can be thus secured. To secure a sufficient popular support, however, it would seem as if the small home-owner and wage-worker must first be convinced that those working for political reform are in hearty sympathy with the effort to obtain industrial reforms. To carry out many of these reforms, any very large city will doubtless require strong ward as well as central organizations, committed to the use of all the reputable portions of the Tammany methods of organization. A great service has been done the public by this little book, which has already contributed much to the development of the promising, though yet untried, Civic Federation of Chicago.

EDWARD W. BEMIS.

#### AN AMERICAN WARRIOR-BISHOP.\*

There is no lack of warlike prelates in the annals of the early Middle Ages; but a warrior-bishop in the nineteenth century, and in our own country, is an anomaly sufficient in itself to justify the writing of his biography. There were circumstances attending the acceptance, by one of the Southern Bishops, of a commission in the Confederate army which make his biography an important contribution to the apologetic literature of the Confederacy. It is significant of the widespread conviction of the truth and justice, even holiness, of the cause for which the South went to war, that the head of the Confederate government, and the Southern people, could set aside all conventional ideas of the Christian ministry and urge a Bishop to take up arms in defense of a principle; and that the Bishop himself, who had twenty years before declared it incompatible with his high calling for a Christian minister to bear arms even for self-defense against robbery on the wild Western frontier, should consent to lay aside the Episcopal robes and take up the sword. We can scarcely imagine any other circumstances in which, in the selection of military leaders in a great crisis, attention would be turned toward the Episcopate. The fact that Leonidas Polk was a soldier by heredity and education scarcely relieves these circumstances of their strangeness. It is a significant fact, observable in this connection, that at the end of the struggle, many of the Con-

federate officers turned to the sacred ministry; and as the general officers received one recruit from the Episcopate, at the outbreak of the war, the Episcopate has since received several from that army which fought for and lost a great cause. These circumstances are worthy of consideration, and should have the effect of modifying our judgment of the motives of the South in secession. Of the patriotic convictions of the Confederate leaders, there should be no longer any question. Perhaps the time has arrived when the people of the North can calmly consider this phase of the subject, and give due credit; and should the life of "Leonidas Polk, Bishop and General," secure attention to these circumstances, the delay in the preparation and publication of these volumes (only partly accounted for in the preface) will not have been in vain.

Leonidas Polk was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, April 10, 1806. He entered the University of North Carolina in 1821, and two years later received an appointment to a cadetship at West Point, whence he was graduated in 1827. During his cadetship he came under religious influences virtually for the first time, and was so deeply impressed that he chose for himself a career far different from that of the soldier; and in November, 1828, entered the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, to begin active preparations for the ministry. He was ordered deacon on Good Friday, 1830, married shortly afterwards, and was ordained a priest the following year, being then twenty-five years of age. Delicate health compelled his spending a year in European travel, and several years subsequently upon patrimonial estates in Tennessee, his time being divided between the improvement of his estate and ministerial duties at Columbia, Tennessee. In 1838 he was elected Missionary Bishop of the Southwest, and was consecrated December 9 in that year. His jurisdiction embraced Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory. In 1841 he resigned this jurisdiction to become Bishop of the then newly-created Diocese of Louisiana. Removing his family to Leighton, an estate which he purchased in Louisiana, he began a life probably common to the Southern Bishops of that time.

That Bishop Polk was an indifferent ecclesiastical scholar, his biographer admits; but he was in other respects a model Bishop. The task of organizing and building up the Church in Louisiana was faithfully performed, and its

\* LEONIDAS POLK, BISHOP AND GENERAL. By William M. Polk, M.D., LL.D. In two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.



affairs were skilfully administered. His ability was severely tested by the events of 1861. His chief anxiety was the effect of secession upon the Church of which he was the chief pastor in an important diocese. His view of the situation, set forth in a pastoral proclamation declaring that the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States was dependent upon the integrity of the nation, and that the right of a State to secede being established, each diocese had the right to secede from the general organization, and declaring that Louisiana was therefore an independent diocese, was severely criticised by the Southern Bishops as well as at the North. The provisional establishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America was the result of the discussion that ensued, and the complete reunion of the Southern dioceses with those of the North, at the close of the war, was one of the happiest events in the ecclesiastical history of our country. As a matter of fact, however, and from force of circumstances, Louisiana remained an independent diocese until after the war.

Scarcely had the affairs of the Church been arranged, when the demand was made upon the Bishop for his services in the field. His interest in the defense of the Mississippi Valley having been enlisted, he visited Richmond and the camps in the neighborhood, and saw the President of the Confederacy and members of his cabinet. He was, on all sides, urged to take service in the Confederate army. The President twice tendered him a Major-General's commission. The commission was finally issued to him, June 25, 1861. He set out at once for Memphis, where he took command of the military department entrusted to him. From that time forth he performed no Episcopal functions, and, excepting the baptism of two fellow officers, abstained from the performance of even priestly offices. He hoped, however, soon to be relieved of his military duties and to return to his "cherished work." The phrase in which he was wont to justify his course in accepting the military commission, and to express his anxiety to return to his pastoral work, he repeated a few days before his death: "I feel like a man whose house is on fire, and who has left his business to put it out. As soon as the war is over I shall return to my proper calling." But this was not to be. He occupied Columbus with his troops; participated in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Stone Ridge, and Chickamauga, and in the Meridian and

Atlanta Campaigns. On June 14, 1864, while reconnoitring upon Pine Mountain, Georgia, a cannon-shot from the Federal lines crashed through his breast, and left him dead in the arms of his faithful friends, General Hardee and General Joseph E. Johnston.

It was a wise provision to divide Polk's biography into two volumes, the first relating the career of the Bishop, the latter devoted wholly to that of the General. The biographer is the son of the Bishop, and was a participant in the war from the beginning to the end. His sympathies are clearly with the military rather than with the Episcopal career. He calls other hands to his aid in portraying the latter. It is wise historic foresight which devotes so much time and space to the founding of the University of the South, whose present assured success justifies the gathering up for careful preservation of all that can be learned concerning the inception of that grand scheme. The biographer restrains a natural tendency to produce a memorial volume, filled with eulogy, and limited in its interest. He provides an enduring contribution to the history of the times, carefully verifying his statements by authoritative and official documents. In many cases his biography becomes a vindication of his subject's military theories and plans, where they have been called in question; and it is likely to strengthen the opinion which many now hold, that, with greater unanimity among the Confederate leaders, the struggle for the Confederacy might have eventuated far otherwise than it did.

In only one case can the biographer's sense of proportion be said to have failed. To the early history of the Polk family, belonging as it does to the Revolutionary period, too much space is devoted. And family pride prompts him to declare for the authenticity of the much-disputed Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775. Unfortunately, the evidence which he adduces is now generally conceded to refer to an altogether different document.

The volumes are substantially bound, clearly printed (the only typographical errors observed occur in two footnotes in the first volume), and are furnished with an admirable index. The illustrations consist of steel portraits of Lieutenant-Colonel William Polk (the Bishop's father), of the Bishop at the age of forty-four and again at the age of fifty-five, and of Lieutenant-General Polk two years later, in Confederate gray, full-bearded and looking grizzled

and careworn; a full-page view of St. John's Church, Ashwood, Tennessee; and a double-page view of the University of the South. The second volume has seven valuable folded maps of battlefields. ARTHUR HOWARD NOLL.

#### POPULAR STUDIES IN LANGUAGE.\*

Ever since Dean Trench published his suggestive but wholly unscientific studies in language, a very general popular interest has been taken, both in England and this country, in etymology. This has shown itself in the wild etymological guesses of the newspaper and the pulpit, which have so roused the righteous wrath of Professor Skeat, in the general improvement of our dictionaries with regard to derivations, and last but not least in the publication of independent works on various linguistic problems. At first, these excursions in the realm of words were of the same aimless character as those of the imaginative Dean of St. Paul's; but during the past ten years or more, under the inspiration of advanced German thought, many of them have assumed a more serious and systematic character.

The latest of these serious attempts to popularize the results of philological research, and also one of the most successful, is Professor Clark's "Manual of Linguistics." While the author states as his object "to produce a volume that will, with fair completeness and in moderate compass, present the main results of modern phonology," he has "also sought to round it off by the addition of such supplementary matter as may usefully accompany the main theme." It is this "supplementary matter," so modestly referred to in the preface, that gives to the book its chief interest and value for the general reader; and having the general reader rather than the amateur phonologist in mind, it is this supplementary matter that will receive special attention here. The main phonetic problems discussed in the several chapters are Sound Relations in Indo-European, Analogy, Ablaut and Accent, Grimm's Law, and Sound Relations in English. Accompanying these are separate indexes of the words quoted from the different languages, together with a separate index of the English words referred to in the last two chapters.

But even for those for whom the signs and symbols of phonology have no charms, there is

ample material in the opening chapter, which deals with that much-abused people, the Aryans, their language and culture. Disposing of the "idyllic, but certainly also idealized, picture of the ancient Aryans," with which a past generation of scholars has made us familiar, the author proceeds to state briefly but clearly the latest and most plausible theory with regard to the primitive state of the Indo-European peoples:

"It must not be supposed that the original tribes dwelt as next-door neighbours within circumscribed limits, for they dwelt at long distances, though still in touch with one another. They observed various attitudes towards the sound-norms, had certainly much in common, but were also predisposed to change in different degrees and along different lines. Each family of languages, each system of sounds, had its own idiosyncrasies.

"These statements assume the truth of the *wave* or *transition* theory of Schmidt, approved by Brugmann, Paul, and Schrader. This theory has supplanted the old or pedigree theory of former writers, according to which there was one homogeneous *Ursprache*, with something approaching to a dead level of uniformity, spoken by one people dwelling together in unity of speech-sound and speech-bent, from whom there hived off swarms, which, on geographical disjunction began to develop differences in language that separated them from the other members of their stock, swarms, however, which still comprised two or more peoples that for a long period were linguistically one."

To understand this theory we must imagine the various Indo-European tribes as occupying different but adjacent territories, the spaces between being occupied by "transition dialects, which gradually shaded off into one another and into the main languages that bounded them. These have died out with little or no record, and left the abrupt transitions we now encounter."

Apart from its scientific value, this theory must commend itself to the ordinary non-linguistic mind on account of its eminent common-sense. It assumes for the primitive languages the same general principles that govern language growth as it is going on at the present day. It gives to dialectic peculiarities the significance that modern methods claim for them.

The discussion of the culture of our ancestors is too long and involved to permit of more than a very brief summary here. It is hardly necessary to state, however, that its results differ widely from those referred to by our author in his opening words. They show, among other things, that the Aryans probably knew none of the metals save copper, that their weapons were of a very rudimentary kind, that they were not acquainted with the art of agriculture, that their dwellings were windowless huts "made of such

\* MANUAL OF LINGUISTICS. By John Clark, M.A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

materials as wood, clay, and plaited twigs, and perhaps sunk into the earth for protection." Their first clothing was probably hides, to which were later added garments made of wool. They "were flesh-eaters, and further possessed some knowledge of cookery."

Of special interest is the author's account of the Indo-European family relations, and here the idealism of the earlier picture is replaced by a realism of the most extreme Zola type. As in many savage tribes of our own time,—

"Wives were procured, in the very early days of Aryan life, when the various wandering households observed a semi-hostile attitude to each other, by capture. Afterwards, when milder manners obtained, purchase was substituted."

As regards the early home of the Aryans, our author wisely contents himself with stating the various arguments in favor of a European and an Asiatic site, and leaves the choice to his readers. He seems to show, however, a leaning towards Schrader's selection of Eastern Iran.

The discussion of the origin of speech, with which the introductory chapter closes, is, as the author himself admits, "slight and fragmentary." It seems a pity that so careful and satisfactory a treatment of linguistics should be weakest in this so important and much discussed point. It is to be hoped that in a later edition this defect may be remedied. The book would be further improved by the addition of a subject index, as the table of contents is not sufficiently full to take its place. Let us not forget, however, to be grateful for all the good things that are offered here, and most of all for the development of a more rational general interest in philological problems which this work seems to indicate.

DANIEL KILHAM DODGE.

#### THE GREENLANDER AT HOME.\*

A most interesting sketch of the life of an interesting people is furnished in Nansen's "Eskimo Life." Nansen, well known in connection with the first crossing of Greenland, knows the Greenland Eskimo at near quarters. He writes: "I dwelt in their huts, took part in their hunting, and tried, as well as I could, to live their life and learn their language." The tarrying for one winter among any people cannot give us full knowledge of them, but Nansen was a clear-sighted observer and sym-

pathetic to an unusual degree. The result is that he gives us a sketch of unusual fidelity. Nansen loves Greenland:

"It is poor, this land of the Eskimo which we have taken from him: it has neither timber nor gold to offer us—it is naked, lonely, like no other land inhabited by man. But in all its naked poverty how beautiful it is! If Norway is glorious, Greenland is in truth no less so. When one has once seen it, how dear to him is the recollection! I do not know if others feel as I do, but for me it is touched with all the dreamlike beauty of my childish imagination. It seems as though I there found our own Norwegian scenery repeated in still nobler, purer forms. It is strong and wild, this Nature, like a sage of antiquity carved in ice and snow, yet with moods of lyric delicacy and refinement. . . . Everything in Greenland is simple and great, — white snow, blue ice, naked black rocks and peaks, and dark stormy sea. When I see the sun sink glowing into the waves, it recalls to me the Greenland sunsets, with the islets and rocks floating as it were on the burnished surface of the smooth softly-heaving sea, while inland the peaks rise row on row, flushing in the evening light. And sometimes when I see the seter-life at home, and watch the seter-girls and the grazing cows, I think of the tent-life and the reindeer herds on the Greenland fiords and uplands: I think of the screaming ptarmigans, the moors and willow copses, the lakes and valleys in among the mountains where the Eskimo lives through his brief summer."

Few descriptions of any people, in our English language, are so scientifically good as this of Eskimo life; yet it is also delightful popular reading. There are many reasons why the ethnologist finds the Eskimo interesting. Scarcely elsewhere is there a race-type, pure through so great an area. The Eskimo of Greenland and of Western Alaska are physically the same. So little variation is there in the language that a Greenlander might probably travel from his home to Behring's Strait and make himself everywhere understood. Life is, in general, the same over the whole region. The same traditions and beliefs are found among the tribes. Of course there are varying details. If we compare the Greenlander whom Nansen describes with the Central Eskimo of Boas and the Point Barrow Eskimo of Murdoch, we shall find many interesting little differences; but these disappear before the wonderfully conserved similarity in generalities.

Look the world over, and we shall nowhere find such an example of perfect adaptation to environment. We cannot here discuss how such adaptation comes: it is there. It shows itself in every detail. Notice the skin garments, the kayak, the winter house of stones and earth, the summer tents of skins, the spears and harpoons, the spear throwing-stick,—these are but a few examples of adjustment between

\* *ESKIMO LIFE*. By Fridtjof Nansen. Translated by William Archer. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.



the Greenlander and his surroundings. The food he eats, his smoking lamps, the summer excursions along the coast, all these are exactly proper to his conditions of life. To change these adjustments is a misfortune; to introduce new tastes and needs and life is a crime.

Consider one invention — the kayak. A problem was presented the Eskimo for solution. Wanted—a hunting boat, easy to manage, requiring the least force for its propulsion, light but strong, easily righted if upturned by the billows. The Eskimo struggles with the problem: he produces the kayak—a light framework of wood; a covering of sealskin usually fitted raw and drawing tightly. In the upper side an opening only large enough to allow the man to pass his legs and lower body through. Perhaps six yards in length, its greatest breadth may be but eighteen inches; its depth is little more than six or seven inches. Narrowing fore and aft from the centre, it ends in sharp points. There is no keel. Across the kayak deck, in front of the ring surrounding the central hole, are perhaps six thongs, while behind there may be three to five more. Under these are inserted weapons, each in its proper place most convenient to the hand. To these thongs, too, the game is fastened. The boatman, carefully slipping into the kayak through the hole above, sits on the bottom, with a bit of skin for seat, cross-legged. With his two-bladed paddle held at the middle, and dipping into the water on each side in turn, he shoots the slender craft ahead rapidly. He wears the half-jacket, or the jacket, fastened to himself and to the kayak ring in such a way that dashing waves may sweep the deck without water leaking in. The kayak, with all its appurtenances, is so light that it is easily carried on the head.

But the kayak is no more remarkable than the beautiful series of harpoons and spears that the Eskimo has devised. The throwing-stick, for hurling darts of all kinds, is ingenious. The modes of dressing skins, so simple in themselves but so wonderful in their results, are admirable. Quaint is the method of preparing bird-skins by chewing with the teeth. Only recently we have seen one of those marvellous robes of eider duck breasts, now such favorites in Denmark. It is a work of beauty and of art. No doubt, however, every skin has been chewed in the mouths of Greenland women. Teeth are worn down almost to the gums in such work. We cannot even refer to other ingenious or interesting arts and industries of our Eskimo.

Rink has made a special study of the traditions and superstitions of the Greenland Eskimo. Nansen depends largely upon him for the brief sketch he presents of this subject. He points out that there has been a profound European (Scandinavian) influence upon these stories and ideas. Scientific in this comparison, our author is less so when he traces analogies, often fanciful, between the Greenland tales and those of Africa or Polynesia. Very interesting is the great prevalence of witchcraft among Greenlanders, although Boas finds little of it among the Central Eskimo. Surely here we find some European influence. In witchcraft, human bones, flesh from corpses, skulls, snakes, and spiders, are used. Of wonderful power is a *tupilek*, prepared in profoundest secrecy of various animal bones, skins, bits of the *anorak* (jacket) of the man to be injured—or, if it cannot be secured, bits of seals he has caught—all wrapped together in a piece of skin and tied. It is brought to life by singing charms over it. Then the *ilitsitsok*, or wizard, seats himself on a bank of stones near the mouth of a river. He puts his *anorak* on hind-side foremost, draws his hood over his face, dangles the *tupilek* between his legs. This makes it grow, and when it has gained its size it glides away into the water and disappears. It can transform itself into all kinds of animals and monsters, bringing ruin and death upon the man against whom it is despatched, but reacting upon the sender if it fails.

The character of the Eskimo is singularly happy. With no true chiefs, and no marked classes, all men are truly equal. The brotherhood of man is an axiom practically recognized. Time was, before white man taught avarice and personal advancement, when an *individual* could not starve or seriously want. A tribe might die for want of food; but while *one* had, all could claim a share. Crime was rare. Morality prevailed, although not by our standard. (Much of the moral depravity now existing is due to the demoralizing influence of white visitors.) Even in Greenland we have harmed all that we touch. There are regions remote from the settlements where Eskimo life still goes on in the old and happy way. Nansen's chapter on "The Eskimo at Sea" gives vivid pictures of it. We can give but one quotation:

"It is a gallant business, this kayak-hunting: it is like a sportive dance with the sea and with death. There is no finer sight possible than to see the kayak-man breasting the heavy rollers that seem utterly to engulf him. Or when, overtaken by a storm at sea, the kayaks run for the shore, they come like black



storm-birds rushing before the wind and waves, which like rolling mountains sweep on in their wake. The paddles whirl through air and water, the body is bent a little forwards, the head often turned half backward to watch the seas; all is life and spirit—while the sea around reeks like a seething cauldron. And then it may happen that while the game is at its wildest a seal pops its head up before them. Quicker than thought the harpoon is seized and rushes through the foam with deadly aim; the seal dashes away with the bladder behind it, but is presently caught and killed, and then towed away. Everything is done with the same masterly skill and with the same quiet demeanor. The Eskimo never dreams that he is performing feats of heroism."

Our author frequently bemoans the fate of the Greenland Eskimo, and mourns that the settler and the missionary have wrought havoc to his happy life and ancient ways. Truth to tell, we agree with him. Most sympathetic non-philanthropic visitors to any barbarous race which is being made over into civilized white men wonder whether, after all, good is being done. Nansen says many vigorous things in this direction. We quote but one, and that quite mild:

"And lastly comes this question: Can an Eskimo who is nominally a Christian, but who cannot support his family, is in ill health and is sinking into deeper and deeper misery, be held much more enviable than a heathen who lives in 'spiritual darkness,' but can support his family, is robust in body, and thoroughly contented with life? From the Eskimo standpoint, at any rate, the answer cannot be doubtful. If he could see his true interest the Eskimo would assuredly put up this fervent petition: God save me from my friends; my enemies I can deal with myself."

Seldom do we lay down a book so reluctantly—it tells so much so well. No thoughtful person can fail to find it suggestive and helpful. Of course, as a piece of bookwork it is well done. The illustrations are unusually good. The translator, too, deserves no little praise. So well has he done his work that he really disappears from view, and we forget that the author was a Norwegian, and that we are not reading his very words, fresh from his pen.

FREDERICK STARR.

#### JAPANESE HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION.\*

No intelligent person can, in these days, afford to be ignorant of the history of Japan, and of the manner in which the unique civilization of that country has been developed.

\*THE STORY OF JAPAN. By David Murray, Ph.D., LL.D. ("The Story of the Nations" Series.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN (official). Yokohama: Japan "Mail" Office.

The Japanese are our neighbors across the Pacific, which is not an *Oceanus dissociabilis* to "separate" Japan from America, as it is expressed in geography, but is a connecting link to bind the two peoples in the closest ties. Japan was "opened" by the United States; has been materially, politically, socially, educationally, and morally assisted by American influences in her wonderful career of progress; and appreciates the kindness and friendliness of our people. We, in turn, ought to know more of our rapidly developing *protégé*; and undoubtedly we learned much during the World's Columbian Exposition, in which the completeness and the beauty of the Japanese exhibits elicited almost universal surprise and admiration. These object lessons may also have aroused a desire to know still more about Japan and the Japanese.

A book has just been published which satisfies this laudable desire. It comes in clear type from the Knickerbocker Press, and is the thirty-eighth volume in that admirable series, "The Story of the Nations." There has also been issued recently from the press of the "Japan Mail," of Yokohama, an official history, compiled under the direction of the Department of Education, and translated into English by the scholarly editor (Captain Brinkley) of the "Mail." It is a good-sized book of more than four hundred pages, in large type; it has a neat Japanese cover, and contains reproductions of pure Japanese illustrations, as well as numerous collotypes. It is a valuable work; but as it is not easily procurable in this country, and is comparatively expensive, its circulation on this side of the Pacific will probably be limited.

True it is, "and pity 'tis 'tis true," with reference to Japan, that "of making many books there is no end"; but "The Story of Japan" clearly has a *raison d'être*. It cannot, of course, take the place of larger and more detailed treatises, like those of Griffis, Adams, Rein, and others; but it fills a long-felt want of an interesting and accurate connected history of Japan, of moderate size and price. The book contains some typographical errors, even slips in sentence-structure, and a few statements of doubtful accuracy; but as the faults are comparatively insignificant and superficial, while the merits are numerous and profound, the work stands as a trustworthy guide for the reader. The author acted for several years as Adviser to the Japanese Minister of Education, and rendered excellent service in remodelling the system of education along modern lines.

Very appropriately, he puts this residence in Japan as "most important" among the sources of his material. And it is very evident, not only from the perusal of his own work, but also from comparison with the above-mentioned official history, that he made use of the best native (as well as foreign) authorities. Thirty-five appropriate illustrations, including two maps, add instruction and interest to the fifteen chapters of text; and four appendices are inserted to give such valuable material as the "list of Emperors," "list of year-periods," "list of Shoguns," and "laws of Shotoku Taishi," a great reformer of the seventh century A. D. The index can be improved; but the titles of the chapters are, in the main, well-chosen, and make a suggestive table of contents. The object of the book is "to trace the story of Japan from its beginnings to the establishment of constitutional government"; and that story is well told.

But the writer of Japanese history is confronted, at the outset, with a serious difficulty. In ancient times the Japanese had no literary script, so that all events had to be handed down from generation to generation by oral tradition. The art of writing was introduced into Japan, from China probably, the latter part of the third century A. D.; but it was not used for recording events until the beginning of the fifth century. All these early records, moreover, were destroyed by fire; so that the only "reliance for information about . . . antiquity" has to be placed in the *Kojiki*, or "Records of Ancient Matters," and the *Nihongi*, or "Chronicles of Japan." The former, completed in 711 A. D., is written in a purer Japanese style; the latter, finished in 720 A. D., is "much more tinged with Chinese philosophy"; though differing in some details, they are practically concordant, and supply the data upon which the Japanese have constructed their "history." It is thus evident that the accounts of the B. C. period must be largely mythological, and the records of the first four centuries of the Christian era must be a thorough mixture of fact and fiction, which it is difficult carefully to separate. According to Japanese chronology, the Empire of Japan was founded by Jimmu Tenno in 660 B. C.; according to foreign scholars, who have sifted the material at hand, the first absolutely authentic date in Japanese history is 461 A. D. If, therefore, the Japanese are given the benefit of more than a century, there yet remains a millennium which falls under the sacrificial knife of the historical critic. But, while

we cannot accept unchallenged the details of about a thousand years, and cannot withhold surprise that even the constitution of New Japan maintains the "exploded religious fiction" of the foundation of the Empire, we must acknowledge that the imperial family of Japan has formed the oldest continuous dynasty in the world, and can probably boast an "unbroken line" of eighteen or twenty centuries.

Dr. Murray, in "The Story of Japan," following the illustrious example of Arnold in Roman history, treats this mythological period in a reasonable way. He says: "Yet the events of the earlier period . . . are capable, with due care and inspection, of furnishing important lessons and disclosing many facts in regard to the lives and characteristics of the primitive Japanese." These facts concerning "native culture" pertain to the mode of government, which was feudal; to food, clothing, houses, arms, and implements; to plants and domestic and wild animals; to modes of travel; to reading and writing, which were unknown; to various manners and customs; to superstitions; and to "religious notions," which found expression in Shinto, itself not strictly a "religion," but only a cult without a moral code. "Morals were invented by the Chinese because they were an immoral people; but in Japan there was no necessity for any system of morals, as every Japanese acted rightly if he only consulted his own heart"! So asserts a Shinto apologist. And from the fact that so many myths cluster around Izumo, it is a natural inference that one migration of the ancestors of the Japanese from Korea landed in that province; while the legends relating to Izanagi and Izanami, the first male and female deities, since they find local habitation in Kyushu, seem to indicate another migration (Korean or Malay?) to that locality. These different migrations are also supposed to account for the two distinct types of Japanese.

The continental influences form an important factor in the equation of Japanese civilization, and are emphasized by Dr. Murray. The Japanese "have been from the beginning of their history a receptive people," and are indebted to Korea and China for the beginnings of language, literature, education, art, mental and moral philosophy (Confucianism), religion (Buddhism), and many social ideas. At first the government of Japan was an absolute monarchy, not only in name, but also in fact; for the authority of the Emperor was recognized and maintained, comparatively

unimpaired, throughout the realm. But the decay of the imperial power began quite early in "The Middle Ages of Japan," as Dr. Murray calls the period from about 700 to 1184 A. D. The emperors themselves, wearied with the restrained and dignified life which, as "descendants of the gods," they were obliged by etiquette to endure, preferred to abdicate; and in retirement "often wielded a greater influence and exerted a more active part in the administration of affairs." This practice of abdication frequently brought a youth, or even an infant (of two years, for instance), to the throne, and naturally transferred the real power to the subordinate administrative officers. This was the way in which *gradatim* the "duarchy," as it is sometimes called, was developed, and in which *seriatim* families and even individuals became prominent.

First came the Fujiwara family, which for about 400 years "monopolized nearly all the important offices in the government," but was finally deposed by the so-called "military families." The first of these was the Taira, who, after only a short period of power (1156-1184), were utterly overthrown and practically annihilated. Next came the Minamoto, represented by Yoritomo, whose authority was further enhanced when the Emperor bestowed on him the highest military title, *sei-i-tai-shogun* (barbarian-expelling-great-general). And from this time (1191) till 1868 the emperors are practically non-entities, and great generals actually govern the empire. The Japanese Merovingians, however, are never deprived of their titular honor by the "Mayors of the Palace."

But the successors of Yoritomo in the office of Shogun were young and sensual,\* and gladly relinquished the executive duties to their guardians of the Hojo family, who ruled "with resistless authority" and "unexampled cruelty and rapacity," but yet deserve credit for defeating an invading army of Tartars sent by Kublai Khan. The great patriots, Kusunoki and Nitta, with the aid of Ashikaga, finally overthrew the Hojo domination in 1333; but the Ashikaga rule succeeded and continued till 1573. It was, however, an Ashikaga Shogun who encouraged the quaint tea-ceremonial, called *cha-no-yu*; it was "in almost the worst period of the Ashikaga anarchy" that, in 1542, "the Portuguese made their first appearance in Japan"; and it was only five years later when

Francis Xavier arrived there to begin his missionary labors.

The next few decades of Japanese history are crowded with civil strife, and include the three great men, Nobunaga, Hideyoshi, and Iyeyasu, each of whom in turn seized the supreme power. The first named was favorable to Christianity; the other two interdicted it. Hideyoshi, who "rose from obscurity solely by his own talents," is regarded by Dr. Murray as "the greatest soldier, if not the greatest man, whom Japan has produced." If this statement can be successfully challenged, the palm will certainly be awarded to Iyeyasu, who became the virtual ruler of the Empire in 1600. He founded a dynasty (Tokugawa) of Shoguns, who, for more than two hundred and fifty years, ruled at Yedo, surrounded by faithful vassals, and who at least gave the empire a long period of peace. His successors destroyed Christianity by means of a fearful persecution; prohibited commercial intercourse, except with the Chinese and the Dutch, and allowed it with these only to a limited extent; and thus crystallized Japanese civilization and institutions. It may be true that "Japan reached the acme of her ancient greatness during the Tokugawa dynasty"; but it is also true that by this policy of insulation and seclusion she was put back two and a half centuries in the matter of progress in civilization.

It was in July, 1853, that Commodore Perry entered Yedo Bay for the purpose of delivering to the Tokugawa Shogun (then supposed to be the Emperor) President Fillmore's letter asking for a few tradal privileges; and on the last day of this present month of March it will be just forty years since the first treaty between the United States and Japan was signed at Kanagawa by the representatives of the two nations. This, of course, brought about, in a short time, the utter ruin of the policy of seclusion; for the negotiation of similar treaties with many other nations followed. This was also the occasion of the overthrow of the Shogun ("Tycoon") in 1868, and of the centralization once more of the actual power in the hands of the Emperor. The real causes, however, of the revolution were internal, and consisted partly of jealousy, and partly of a genuine impulse toward imperialism. This impulse had been fostered by a study of Japanese history, which revealed the fact that the Shogun, originally only the *imperator*, had usurped most if not all of the governmental functions. Thus the old Japanese spirit of in-

\* "A general has no [worthy] offspring," says a Japanese proverb.



tense loyalty to their "divinely-descended" ruler once more triumphed in the restoration of the imperial authority.

But the revolution of 1868 did not mean the restoration of the absolute despotism and the oppressive feudalism of the past. The latter institution, by and with the consent of almost all the feudal lords themselves, was abolished by an imperial edict in 1869; and twenty years later (February 11, 1889) the Emperor promulgated a constitution, by which he voluntarily relinquished to his people many of his hereditary and time-honored powers. With this gracious act of His Imperial Majesty, Mutsuhito, the 122d Emperor "in unbroken line" from Jimmu Tenno, not inappropriately closes "The Story of Japan." For with this ends the old Oriental absolute monarchy and begins the new constitutional and representative government. "The King is dead; long live the King!"

ERNEST WILSON CLEMENT.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*The Lover's  
Lexicon.*

It was a happy thought that led Mr. Frederick Greenwood to write "The Lover's Lexicon" (Macmillan). We must recognize as genuine literature this collection of graceful essays, which is further described as "a handbook for novelists, playwrights, philosophers, and minor poets; but especially for the enamoured." There are upwards of a hundred brief chapters upon such subjects as "Affection," "Betrothal," "Constancy," "Fickleness," "Marriage," "Rapture," "Sweetheart," and the like; each an essay in itself, combining wisdom, wit, and the charm that comes from a sympathetic presentment of high ideals. Both in style and in subtlety the book suggests Mr. Stevenson's "Virginibus Puerisque" essays, and should stand beside that volume upon the shelf. The quality of the book must be set forth by illustration; no description could do it justice. The article on "Flirtation" is thus introduced: "A pastime which, like card-playing, is innocuous only when nothing is staked that can be missed if lost, while it is most harmful when the stakes are abstracted from partnership capital. The game is usually played by the ruder sex for amusement alone, its chief pleasure being the titillation and excitement of vanity. By the other it is played for amusement too; but also for practice in various kinds of fascination, and to satisfy curiosity as to the inner nature of men." Here is an extract from the article on "Love-making": "The effect of music on the passions is not to be measured by beauty of melody or cultivation of ear. In half-barbarous lands a moaning chant, a twanging of the guitar, will raise storms and languishings unsurpassed in a

German beer-garden; and then would a man enslave the fair, let him sally forth and stab another man for love of her. In more savage countries hearts are won in simpler fashion, though much the same. The lover goes head-hunting, and on his return silently but tenderly leads his beloved to view his trophies in a basket. We have amongst ourselves a survival from similar kinds of love-making in a chastened preference for military men." The article on "Dolls" yields this choice bit: "Very few girls, however, wish to be thought dolls and nothing else. Even those who are nothing else have moments of conviction that to be pretty, to be bright, to be brainless and useless, puts them at a disadvantage everywhere except at picnics, at water-parties, and at church." The article "Eros" is brief enough to permit of quotation in full: "The Greek name for the God of Love, who was much better known in England as Cupid till about the end of the seventh decade of the present century. 'Cupid' then fell out of favor with the literary genius of the age; which, being of a warmer temperament than preceding geniuses, or desirous of seeming so, and conceiving that 'Eros' stood for a bolder, wilder, more faun-like and abandoned sort of passion, determined that the god should have no other name either in prose or verse. So far, however—that is to say, up to the date of the present publication—the change has been coldly received by a public already prejudiced against certain derivations of 'Eros' (See art. 'Erotic')." Last of all, we will reproduce the close of the article "Love-Pledges": "Yet there must be no misprising of love-gifts. They are a need, a grace, a propriety; and whatever the first may be, it should be supplemented at the earliest convenience by a copy of that useful book, 'The Lover's Lexicon,' with a votive kiss on the 'Constancy' page." In which suggestion we heartily concur.

*Society and  
politics of the  
Austrian Empire.*

"The Realm of the Habsburgs" (Lovell, Coryell & Co.), by Mr. Sidney Whitman, is a singularly competent and acute study of the society and the politics of the Austrian Empire. That Empire puzzles the casual observer in many ways, and a number of writers, headed by the late Professor Freeman, have for a long time been somewhat frantically insisting that it has no rational right to exist. But it continues to exist, although its *raison d'être* is thus questioned, and that wonderful dynasty of the Habsburgs, with its curious power to adapt itself to the age without sacrificing the essentials of its tradition, acts as a cohesive element no less surely than the race spirit or the centralized political structure of other nations. Mr. Whitman's sympathetic sketch of the present Emperor helps us to understand much of his influence, and to wish that other monarchs might have preserved more of the tradition of *noblesse oblige* that still shines out in the example of the Habsburgs. Such an anecdote as that of his telegram to the Holy Father, after the tragic occur-



rence that recently darkened his life, speaks volumes for his character. The Austrians, in Mr. Whitman's account, appear to have preserved, better than their fellow-Europeans, those Old World virtues that go far to justify paternalism. Loyalty, simplicity of life, the sense of honor, and cheerful acquiescence in the order of things, are characteristic of few other peoples as they are of present-day Austrians. But the author, while bestowing due praise for these things, is not sparing in his criticism of the national faults. Nor does he fail to give the necessary prominence to the race-elements that make up the composite Empire. The Magyar, the Czech, and the German are discussed, each on his own account, and the discussion is thus summed up: "If the Germans of Austria may be said to typify the past, the Slavs a possible future, the Hungarians are, politically and economically at least, eminently characteristic of the present day." We do not quite understand why Mr. Whitman should imply that Berlin, however much more important politically, is a more beautiful and impressive capital than Vienna. In our opinion, the Danubian Kaiserstadt still keeps its ancient prestige, as far as outward show is concerned, and the days are by no means "gone by when the easy-going Austrians were literally justified in singing":

"S'giebt nur a Kaiserstadt,  
S'giebt nur a Wien."

It is, however, interesting to be reminded that the Viennese have themselves recognized the claims of the Spree Kaiserstadt by adding a couplet to their old song:

"S'giebt nur a Räuberstadt,  
Und das is Berlin."

Mr. Whitman's book is one to be read with pleasure, mingled with regret that he should not have worked upon a larger scale.

*Beginnings of the  
English Romantic  
Movement.*

The interest that attaches to the skillful treatment of a subject in itself uninteresting is aroused by "The Beginnings of the English Romantic Movement" (Ginn), a work by Mr. William Lyon Phelps. This book is a study in one of the most arid periods of our literature, but is itself redeemed from aridity by an exceptionally attractive form of presentation, by a discriminating use of texts and authorities, and by a scholarship that is accurate without being pedantic. In preparing the book, the author has gone through a course of "desperately dull reading," as he hardly needed to assure us, but the result justifies the pains (certainly to the reader, and we hope to the author no less), and every student of English literature should be grateful for a piece of work so thoroughly well done. The study covers a period of over half a century (1700-1765), and seeks to trace to its obscure and varied sources the romanticism that was swelling towards full tide at the dawn of the nineteenth century. After a preliminary examination of romanticism itself, and of the Augustan spirit as the soil in which the seed of

romanticism was sown, Mr. Phelps proceeds to discuss the reaction from the couplet form which culminated in the Spenserian revival (nearly sixty Spenserian imitations, from 1706 to 1775, are listed in an appendix), the Miltonic influence, the revival of interest in mediævalism and mythology, and the appeal of the old ballad literature to the gradually awakening romantic consciousness. A final chapter is devoted to Gray, and a very striking series of extracts illustrates the growth of the romantic movement as epitomized in his work. Mr. Phelps has taken great care in the matter of dates and like minutiae. Incidentally, he corrects a number of the blunders of Mr. Gosse; for that plausible essayist does not, as Mr. Churton Collins pointed out some years ago, err in the direction of an over-pedantic accuracy. An appendix puts together the facts, old and new, about the famous ballad of "William and Margaret," and constructs an eminently reasonable theory of the way in which Mallet got for himself the credit of having written it.

*Essays on various  
American topics.*

"Stelligeri" is the first one of half-a-dozen essays that Professor Barrett Wendell has collected into a volume (Scribner). In the old Harvard catalogues, the names of deceased graduates were marked with a star. It is of these star-bearers — *stelligeri*, in the quaint Latin of the Quinquennial—that the initial essay is written. The other papers are occasional lectures on American topics. The author is entirely right in thinking that the papers possess a unity, although they are written on unconnected subjects. Lowell as a teacher, Whittier as a poet of the Quakers, a new theory about the Salem witches, the Puritans,—these are some of the themes. The essay on American Literature is a remarkably sympathetic yet dispassionate attempt to decide whether we have yet made an independent and permanent contribution to English literature. The decision—probably the decision of every careful student—is in the negative; the crucial test being this: "Have we lasting expression of the meaning of the past periods of American life, in words which have added either thought or phrase to the literature of the English language?" Professor Wendell has written a book that is pleasant to read. His style is marked by careful lucidity, pointedness, and easy movement. His clearness is especially admirable when one takes into account the difficulties of some of the tasks he set himself. It could not have been easy, for instance, to interpret so plainly the leading traits of "Four American Centuries" in terms that should be intelligible to a child at school; and yet it was to the school children of Worcester that the address was delivered. The writer's phrases are sometimes very happy, and his analysis is often marked by keen insight. His comments on American humor are both apt and searching. It is not profound humor, he says; it is fresh, wholesome, extravagant, but "at bottom, after all, extravagance is only another term for cheerful neglect of stern reality."

Throughout the book there is an intelligent patriotism that is at once a contrast and an antidote to blatant spreadeagleism. The volume, indeed, is a contribution to American patriotism, as well as a distinct addition to our none too abundant store of true information about ourselves.

*Complete and beautiful edition of Landor.*

After a year's delay, there has appeared, in the Dent edition (Macmillan), the second volume of "The Longer Prose Works of Walter Savage Landor." This volume completes the edition of Landor for which we have given thanks upon several past occasions. There are six volumes of "Imaginary Conversations," two of poems, and two of the longer prose works—a practically complete edition of a writer who will live as long as the English language, and whose audience will increase with every new generation. We have previously expressed regret that some of Landor's poems should have been left unpublished, but the new edition, as a whole, includes enough matter not collected by Forster to make it fully as desirable as its predecessor, while in mechanical attractiveness it easily takes the first place. The volume now published gives us a novelty in the shape of a frontispiece-portrait of a bearded Landor. The text includes the "Pentameron"; five additional "Conversations," four of them now for the first time reprinted from the "Examiner"; the three essays on Theocritus, Catullus, and Petrarca, first published in the "Quarterly Review"; and an index. This index, which fills seventy-five pages, and covers the ten volumes of the edition, has been prepared by Miss Lucy Crump, and its "object has been to indicate as far as possible allusions to Landor's own life scattered throughout the volumes, and to illustrate his opinions." It is difficult to be (in words) sufficiently grateful for this intelligent and helpful adjunct to the edition. Landor's opinions concerning men and things are always interesting and often weighty, but his work is of so miscellaneous a character that the search for some particular but vaguely-remembered allusion is almost a hopeless task. From the burden of that task the literary worker is henceforth freed. If he wishes to know all that Landor wrote of Plato or Dante or Milton, of Greece or Italy, of kings or priests or religion, he has but to consult this index, which promptly reveals to him the volumes and the pages to be consulted. Would that such an index might accompany the collected works of every writer!

*Spanish Pioneers in America.*

Mr. Charles F. Lummis's "The Spanish Pioneers" (McClurg) is a concise popular narrative, based on recent historical investigation, of the part borne by Spain in American discovery and exploration. All will probably agree with Mr. Lummis that our histories and text-books have not sufficiently emphasized the importance of Spanish pioneering in the New World. Yet we cannot but think that he has been led by his love of fair play to overrate, if not

the valor and endurance, at least the character and motives of the Spanish leaders—men with whom gold-hunting, not colonization or the advancement of knowledge, was the predominant impulse, and the record of whose treatment of the native races we must still regard as one of the blackest chapters in the annals of man's inhumanity to man. Columbus was, to quote from a recent brilliant monograph on American history, "the father of a line of adventurers who, like himself, were gold-seekers or seekers of lucre, gilding their rapacity with the same profession of zeal for the extension of religion, who sacked Mexico and Peru, trampled to pieces there, under the hoofs of conquest, the highest development of Indian civilization, worked to death the soft inhabitants of the American islands, and replaced them by the importation of African slaves. None of these adventurers looked upon America as a new home, or thought of founding a nation." The deductions indicated being made, Mr. Lummis's work will be found as accurate and informing as it is readable; and the style, barring a slightly declamatory and dogmatic tone at the outset, is suitable and agreeable. For those seeking a compact popular manual embodying the latest conclusions on the subject treated, we can point to no better book.

*A loving biography of Whittier.*

Mr. W. J. Linton's biography of Whittier, in the "Great Writers Series" (Scribner), reads like a labor of love. There can be no doubt as to the author's admiration for his subject. The familiar story of the poet's life—the boyhood on the farm, the first attempts at literature, the devotion to the abolitionist cause, the part played during war-time, the long and revered old age,—all this is well told and well interpreted. The poetical history is accompanied by a running comment on the poems themselves, and special stress is laid on certain interesting points—among other things, on the influence of the New England landscape in moulding Whittier's genius. The literary criticism is earnest and straightforward—independent rather than original. Mr. Linton's forcible depreciation of Poe when compared with Whittier readily suggests our writer's point of view. It is uncatholic. Whittier, assuredly, can be praised, and to no man's detriment. In summing up his critical opinions, Mr. Linton discards originality altogether, and quotes page after page from other writers. The last two chapters are little more than a compilation of the critical estimates of Stoddard, Wasson, and Stedman.

*Farm and country life in Italy.*

"Days Spent on a Doge's Farm" (Century Co.), by Miss Margaret Symonds, daughter of the late J. Addington Symonds, is a very charming piece of descriptive writing. The Doge's Farm is situated at Vescovano, near the east of the great Lombard plain, and in the shadow of the Euganean hills. It is an estate that has for centuries been in possession

of the Pisani family, and is now owned and managed by the English widow of a Pisani who died many years ago. Upon this estate Miss Symonds has been repeatedly a guest, and her book gives a simple and graceful account of everyday life at Ves-covano, of the country-people and their ways, and of the untiring energy of the Englishwoman who has made a garden out of a desert, and who personally directs, to the minutest detail, the affairs of her little kingdom. The book tells us of village festivals and of mountain excursions, of life indoors and out, and of the various operations of agriculture, from ploughing to harvest. In this latter connection, Miss Symonds pays a worthy tribute to the magnificent Lombard oxen, whose gray and dignified forms are so characteristic of the landscape, whom Carducci celebrated in his "T'amo, pio bove," and whom the traveller always remembers, whatever else he may forget. Miss Symonds has illustrated her book by many sketches, and she draws as well as she writes. In both cases she has an eye for the essentials, and the quality of the picturesque appears no less in her literary than in her graphic manner.

*The Indians of the Pacific Coast.*

General Strong in 1850 was first brought into contact with the Indians of the Pacific Coast, and for six years thereafter he "travelled with and among them." The interest thus aroused in the native Americans has continued, and now shows itself in the book entitled "Wah-kee-nah and her People" (Putnam). Wahkeenah is a Yakima girl whose story the author relates. On one occasion she saved him from danger of death. Knowing the Indians intimately, he loves them, and desires to present their cause from their point of view. He finds the Indian, when first brought into contact with the white man, ever kind, just, hospitable; only after he has suffered wrongs does he become warlike, treacherous, revengeful. Starting with this idea, the author passes the various groups of tribes in review, sketching their daily life, their character, their grievances. The book, although not critical or scientific, will interest, perhaps instruct.

*A new history of the Roman Empire.*

Mr. J. B. Bury's "History of the Roman Empire from its Foundation to the Death of Marcus Aurelius," just issued in Harper's Student's Series, is devoted to a period of which there has hitherto existed no compact and scholarly account in English. Mr. Bury's book is useful and in many respects excellent. Its author knows at first hand the most important original sources, and has made himself acquainted with the views of the principal modern writers on the field he traverses. He has a clear apprehension of the significance of the period, and sees its relations to the earlier and later history of Rome. His judgment is in the main sound, and he has an evident desire to be fair to the emperors and the imperial system. Unfortunately, these merits are obscured by an abrupt and unattractive style.

The facts are set forth clearly and concisely, but they are not combined so as to arouse interest or always to leave a definite and lasting impression on the reader's mind.

*Phases of Dutch humor.*

"The Humor of Holland" (imported by Scribner), Volume V. in the "Library of Humor" series, is an amusing number, and it has the special merit of taking us into a comparatively new field. In the matter of broad, homely fun, the writers of Holland seem to be no whit behind her jovial painters—Jan Steen, Teniers, Brouwer, and the rest. It is indeed singular that men who live on cabbage and wear six pairs of breeches should be capable of wit; but the ways of nature are inscrutable. The volume is furnished with a critical introduction by the translator, A. Werner, and there are amusing sketches by Dudley Hardy and others.

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

A new edition of Bayard Taylor's "History of Germany" (Appleton) comes to us, with an additional chapter by Mrs. Taylor, and a portrait of the German Emperor. The new chapter is brief, and the work remains substantially as it came from the hands of its author. It is, we need hardly say, an excellent book both for school purposes and for the general reader. Mrs. Taylor's additions have been based mainly upon Professor Müller's "Politische Geschichte der Gegenwart."

Mr. Walter Crane's "Eight Illustrations to Shakespeare's 'Tempest'" (Copeland & Day) are published in an edition limited to 650 copies, each signed by the artist. Mr. Crane's designs have been engraved in facsimile by Mr. Duncan C. Dallas, and the effect is highly satisfactory. The plates are not bound, but each is printed upon Japanese paper, mounted and framed in a mat. A neat box comes with them. Mr. Crane's drawings are always interesting, and these examples of his work are strongly characteristic both of his manner and his mannerisms.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy has translated nearly a hundred and fifty "Ghazels from the Divan of Hafiz" (Imported by Scribner) into English prose, and pleasantly dedicated the volume to Mr. W. E. Henley. Prose translations are well, even from the Persian, but it is hard to put up with them after FitzGerald and all the others who have delved in the riches of the East, and have really given us poetry for poetry. But Mr. McCarthy's work is pleasing, and has clearly been a labor of love.

There is considerable contemporary history, especially of Turkey and the Balkan States, in Mrs. Latimer's compilation about "Russia and Turkey in the Nineteenth Century" (McClurg), and the work may be found useful for reference to recent events. It has been largely prepared by means of the scissors and the paste-pot, but the writer contrives to put her material together in an attractive way, and has made a fairly continuous narrative. A number of portraits, from Madame de Krüdener to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, add materially to the interest of the book.



"Lewis Carroll" has just published "Sylvie and Bruno Concluded" (Macmillan) in a volume illustrated, as was its predecessor, by Mr. Harry Furniss. Since the author informs us that he never reads the published criticisms of his writings, he, at least, will bear us no grudge for saying that the new volume is far from being worthy of the best writer of nonsense in the English language. In spite of such verses as,

"He thought he saw an Argument  
That proved he was the Pope:  
He looked again and found it was  
A bar of mottled soap.  
'A fact so dread,' he faintly said,  
'Extinguishes all hope!'"

which occasionally enliven the pages, there is a sad decline from the story of Alice, and even from the first volume of the work now concluded. We imagine it will be caviare to most children, and will find its most interested readers among adults.

"The Building of the City Beautiful" is a rhapsodical prose romance by Mr. Joaquin Miller, published in very tasteful shape by Messrs. Stone & Kimball. But our spirits are a little dashed at finding upon the first page of the text one of the most familiar of Matthew Arnold's stanzas reprinted with no less than three mistakes. The author provides the other chapters with headings from his own verse, which he may misquote as much as he pleases, but we object to having a great poet treated in this fashion.

Recent publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin are "A Brief History of the Elective Franchise in Wisconsin," by Miss Florence Elizabeth Baker; "The Financial History of Wisconsin Territory," by Mr. Matthew Brown Hammond; and "The Significance of the Frontier in American History," by Professor Frederick J. Turner. We have also received a syllabus of a course of six University Extension lectures on "The Making of Wisconsin," by Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites. This syllabus illustrates an excellent sort of work in local history that might profitably be undertaken in every State of the Union. Our people know far too little, as a rule, of the history of their own States, and anything calling closer attention to the subject deserves commendation.

Three numbers of "Indiana Historical Society Publications" (Bowen-Merrill) are before us. The first is an "oration for the Columbian year" on the subject of "The Man in History," by Mr. John Clark Ridpath. It is rhetorical, after the manner of orations, but not without interest. Another of these pamphlets is called "Ouatanon: A Study in Indiana History," and is by Professor Oscar J. Craig. It gives the story of the ancient trading-post named in the title. "Reminiscences of a Journey to Indianapolis in the Year 1836," by Judge C. P. Ferguson; and a "Life of Liba Foote," by Mr. Samuel Morrison, make up the contents of the third of these pamphlets.

"Historic Green Bay, 1634-1840," by Ella Hoes Neville, Sarah Greene Martin, and Deborah Beaumont Martin, a neatly-appointed volume of 224 pages, contains "the history of Green Bay from its earliest days until the organization of Wisconsin as a territory." The little book is soberly and intelligently written, and the authors have evidently taken due pains to make it accurate and full. There are maps and illustrations, and a commendatory Preface is furnished by Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS OF SPRING BOOKS.

The books to be issued this Spring by American publishers are given below in the usual carefully arranged and classified summary which has become a regular semi-annual feature of THE DIAL. It is to be noted that books already issued and received are not here announced, they being entered, instead, in the List of New Books on page 195; hence both lists are to be included in a survey of the products and activities of the publishing season. This survey will be a matter of peculiar interest at this time of general commercial depression. It is somewhat surprising to find that instead of showing a falling off as compared with previous years, the present list is considerably longer than that of a year ago, which was the most extensive Spring list we have ever published. There is shown also, we think, an advance as regards the general interest and importance of the works included. From a trade standpoint, the list is of marked significance, exhibiting as it does the predominance of a few old and strong houses, while many of the smaller and newer houses are but slightly represented, and some of the more sensational houses are not represented at all. The publishing trade as a whole, however, is certainly to be congratulated on showing so few signs of the prevailing business depression.

#### HISTORY.

- History of the Consulate and Empire of France under Napoleon, by L. A. Thiers, Vols. VIII. to XII., illus., per vol. \$3. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.)  
History of England under Henry IV., by James Hamilton Wylie, M.A., 3 vols., Vols. II. and III. (Longmans, Green, & Co., New York.)  
The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians, by Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, trans. from the French by Z. A. Ragozin, Part II., \$3. — The Story of Australasia (New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Queensland, New Zealand), by Greville Tregear, illus., \$1.50. — Maximilian and Carlotta: A Study of Imperialism, by John M. Taylor, illus., \$1.75. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)  
Brave Little Holland and what She Taught Us, a book showing the noble qualities of Holland, and the influence which she has exerted on American institutions, by Rev. W. E. Griffis, illus., \$1.25. (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston.)  
Western Europe in the Fifth Century; Western Europe in Eighth Century, by E. A. Freeman, D.C.L., 2 vols. — Town Life in the Fifteenth Century, by Alice Stopford Green, 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

#### BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- The Sherman Letters, a correspondence between General William Tecumseh and Senator John Sherman, with portraits, \$2. — Recollections of a Virginian, in the Mexican, Indian, and Civil Wars, by General Dabney Herndon Maury, with introduction by Thomas Nelson Page, \$1.50. — Josiah Gilbert Holland, a memoir, by Mrs. H. M. Plunkett, illus., \$1.50. — Women of the Valois and Versailles Courts, by Imbert de Saint-Amand, 4 vols., with portraits, each \$1.25. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)  
Christopher Columbus, and the Participation of the Jews in the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries, by Dr. M. Kayserling, trans. by Charles Gross, Ph.D. — The Letters of Harriet Countess Granville, 1810-1845, edited by her son, the Hon. F. Leveson-Gower, 2 vols. — Further Recollections of a Busy Life, consisting of social, political, agricultural, and sporting records, by J. Kersley Fowler. — Memorials of St. James's Palace, by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, M.A., 2 vols. (Longmans, Green, & Co., New York.)  
Germany and the Germans, by William Harbutt Dawson, 2 vols. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)  
Oliver Cromwell: A History, comprising a narrative of his life, with extracts from his letters and speeches, and an account of the political, religious, and military affairs of England during his time, by Samuel Harden Church, with portrait and plans, \$3. — The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, comprising his letters, private and official, his public documents, and his speeches, edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M.D., uniform with the "Ham-



ilton," Vol. I., \$5.—Cicero and the Fall of the Roman Republic, by J. L. Strachan-Davidson, M.A., illus., \$1.50.—James Henry Chapin: A Sketch of His Life and Work, by Geo. S. Weaver, illus. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)  
 The Life of Sir A. C. Ramsay, by Sir Richard Geikie.—The Life of Henry Edward Manning, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, by Edmund Sheriden Purcell, with portraits.—The Life and Art of Joseph Jefferson, together with some account of his ancestry and of the Jefferson family of actors, by William Winter. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)  
 Arthur O'Shaughnessy, his life and his work, with selections from his poems, by Louise Chandler Moulton, \$1.25. (Stone & Kimball, Cambridge and Chicago.)  
 Recollections of Life in Ohio, from 1813 to 1840, by William Cooper Howells, with an introduction by his son, William Dean Howells, \$2. (Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.)

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

American Book-Plates, a guide to their study, by Charles Dexter Allen, illus.—The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius, trans., with introduction and notes, by Gerald Henry Rendall, M.A.—New volumes in the Classical Series: The Alostia of Euripides, edited by Mortimer Lamson Earle; The Iliad of Homer, edited by Walter Leaf, Litt.D.; and M. A. Bayfield, M.A.—English Prose Selections, by Henry Craik, with critical introductions by various writers, and general introductions to each period, edited by Henry Craik, vols. II. and III., \$1.50 each.—The Ex Libris Series, edited by Gleason White: Durer's Little Passion, with introduction by Austin Dobson; The Decorative Illustration of Books, by Walter Crane; Modern Book Illustrations, by Joseph Pennell; Decorative Heraldry, by G. W. Eys.—Specimens of French Literature in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth centuries, being selections from the Great Writers, with literary appreciations by the most eminent French critics, edited by E. Eugene Fasnacht.—The Letters of Edward Fitzgerald, edited by W. Aldis Wright, 2 vols.—Criticism on Contemporary Thought and Thinkers, by Richard Holt Hutton, M.A.—The Diary of Samuel Pepys, edited, with additions, by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., illus., Vol. IV., \$1.50.—The Dryburgh edition of the Waverley Novels: St. Ronan's Well, Redgauntlet, The Betrothed, \$1.25 each.—The Cambridge Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, As You Like It, Taming of the Shrew, All's Well that Ends Well, Twelfth Night, Winter's Tale, per vol., \$2.—Chronological Outline of American Literature, by Selden L. Whitecomb, M.A., with a preface by J. Brander Matthews.—History of Anglo-Saxon Literature, by Richard P. Wülcker, trans. from the German by R. W. Deering and Dr. C. F. McClumpha. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)  
 Orations and Addresses of George William Curtis, edited by Charles Eliot Norton, Vol. III., Historical and Memorial Addresses, with portrait. (Harper & Bros., New York.)  
 The Works of William Shakespeare, Ariel Edition, comprising: The Two Gentlemen of Verona, The Merry Wives of Windsor, Measure for Measure, The Comedy of Errors, Love's Labor Lost, Taming of the Shrew, All's Well that Ends Well; illus., 7 vols., per vol. 75 cts.—The Writings of Thomas Paine, political, sociological, religious, and literary, edited by Moncreur Daniel Conway, Vols. I. and II., each \$2.50.—The Writings and Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson, edited by Paul Leicester Ford, uniform with the "Hamilton," Vol. III., \$5.00.—Forty Tales from the Arabian Nights, pictured by John D. Batten, \$2.00.—The Best Recent Books, a reader's guide to the choice of the best available books in every department of science, art, and literature, by William Swan Sonnenschein, continuing the lists contained in "The Best Books" to the close of the year 1893.—Tennyson: His Art in Relation to Modern Life, by Stopford A. Brooke, M.A.—Random Roaming, and other Papers, by Augustus Jessopp, D.D., \$1.75.—Piers Plowman, 1363-1399: A Contribution to the History of English Mysticism, by J. J. Jusserand, \$3.50.—Studies in Medieval Life and Literature, by E. T. McLaughlin.—Newton Booth, of California: His Speeches and Addresses, edited by Lauren C. Crane. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)  
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The History of Marriage, Jewish and Christian, in Relation to Divorce and Certain Forbidden Degrees, by the Rev. Herbert Mortimer Lucock, D.D. (Longmans, Green, & Co., New York.)

Dictionary of Political Economy, by R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F.R.S., completion of Vol. I.—Sources of the Constitution of the United States, by C. Ellis Stevens.—Questions of the Day, being sermons on social and other questions preached in St. Martin's Church, Leicester, by David J. Vaughan, M.A.—The American Commonwealth, by James Bryce, D.C.L., new, revised, and enlarged edition with additional chapters, 2 vols., Vol. II. \$1.75. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

Stock, Stockholders, Bonds, Mortgages, and Corporation Law, revised and enlarged, by William W. Cook, \$12.—Law Dictionary and Glossary, by J. Kendrick Kinney, \$5.—Forms and Precedents in Federal Courts, by Oliver E. Fagin. (Callaghan & Co., Chicago.)

## EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

First Lessons in Civil Government, by Jesse Macy.—The Gate to the Anabasis, by Clarence W. Gleason.—Thucydides, Book III., edited by Charles Forster Smith.—Latin at Sight, by Edwin Post.—Tacitus, *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, edited by Charles E. Bennett.—P. Cornelii Taciti, *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, edited by Alfred Gudeman.—Old English Ballads, edited, with notes, by F. B. Gummere.—Selections from the Poetry and Prose of Thomas Gray, edited by William Lyon Phelps, A.M.—Studies in the Evolution of English Criticism, by Laura Johnson Wylie.—Grimm's Fairy Tales, edited by Sara E. Wiltse.—A Brave Baby, and other stories, by Sara E. Wiltse.—Stories from Plato and other classical writers, by Mary E. Burt.—The Contemporary French Writers, edited by Rosine Mellé.—Storm's Geschichten aus der Tonne, edited by Charles F. Brusie.—Freytag's Doktor Luther, edited by Frank P. Goodrich, Ph.D.—A Preparatory German Reader, with notes by C. L. van Daell.—Examination Manual in Plane Geometry, by G. A. Wentworth and G. A. Hill.—First Steps in Algebra, by George A. Wentworth.—Macaulay's Essay on Milton, edited with notes by Herbert A. Smith.—Technique of Sculpture, by William Ordway Partridge, illus.—Inflections and Syntax of *Morte d'Arthur*, by Charles Sears Baldwin. (Ginn & Co., Boston.)

A Three Months' Course of Practical Instruction in Botany, by F. O. Bower, D.Sc.—Physiology for Beginners, by Michael Foster, M.A., and L. E. Shore, M.A.—A Short Manual of Philology for Classical Students, by P. Giles, M.A.—The Principles of English Composition through Analysis and Synthesis, by P. Goyen.—Text-book of Embryology: Invertebrates, by Drs. Korschelt and Heider, trans. and edited by Edward Laurens Mark, Ph.D., and William McMichael Woodworth, Ph.D.—Modern Plane Geometry, by the Rev. G. Richardson and A. S. Ramsey.—A School History of Rome, by Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, M.A., with maps and plans.—Elementary Algebra, by Charles Smith.—Geometrical Conic Sections, by Charles Smith, M.A.—The Theory of Conditional Sentences in Greek and Latin, by Richard Horton Smith, M.A.—Practical Plane Geometry, by J. Humphrey Spanton.—Elementary Mensuration, by F. H. Stevens, M.A.—Organic Chemistry for Beginners, by G. S. Turpin, M.A. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

How to Study and Teach History, with particular reference to the History of the United States, by B. A. Hinsdale, Ph.D., LL.D., in International Education series, \$1.50. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

Laboratory Course in Physiological Psychology, by Dr. E. C. Sanford. (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Principles of Strategy, by John Bigelow, Jr., \$5. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.)

The Alchemical Essence and the Chemical Element: an Episode in the Quest of the Unchanging, by M. M. Pattison Muir.—Sharps and Flats: a Complete Revelation of the Secrets of Cheating at Games of Chance and Skill, by John Nevile Maskelyne, \$1.50. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York.)

The Chess Pocket Manual, by G. H. D. Gossip, \$1. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Natural Resources of the United States, by Jacob Harris Patton, A.M., Ph.D., \$3. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

Key to the Hebrew-Egyptian Mystery in the Source of Measures, Originating the British Inch and the Ancient Cubit, new and revised edition, with supplement, by J. Ralston Skinner, \$5. (Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.)

THE privately-printed tribute to his sister, written by Renan many years ago, and entitled "Henriette Renan: Souvenir pour ceux qui l'ont connue," is about to be given to the public. M. Ary Renan is at work upon five pictures for its illustration. The brochure is a very charming one, and we are glad to learn that it will soon be brought within reach of all of the author's friends.



## NEW YORK TOPICS.

*New York, March 9, 1894.*

Eighteen of the thirty parts of "The Art of the World Illustrated in the Paintings, Statuary, and Architecture of the Columbian Exposition," published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., have now appeared, and all who have seen them have had an opportunity to judge of the work's success as an æsthetic undertaking. The names of the official contributors to the descriptive text, Professor Ives, Director Burnham, and others, are well known to THE DIAL's readers. That of Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, who has designed and edited the work, may not be so well known to some of them, and it seems desirable to give a little synopsis of his life and work.

Ripley Hitchcock is the son of the late Dr. Alfred Hitchcock, a distinguished physician of Fitchburg, Mass., and was born in that city. He graduated at Harvard in 1877, and, his interest having already turned to the fine arts, he remained at Cambridge for a graduate course under the direction of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton. Removing to New York, he soon began to write, and after filling minor positions on the "Tribune" he in 1882 became art critic of that paper. From this time on he became identified with the art movement in his adopted city. He has not, however, confined himself exclusively to art-criticism in his writings. Much of his summers has been spent in travelling through all parts of North America, and these journeyings have resulted in many descriptive articles. He has also written a good deal about out-door life and sports. It was in 1885 that the "Century Magazine" commissioned Mr. Hitchcock to visit the Western cities of the country, and report upon art conditions as he found them. His "The Western Art Movement" was the result of this trip, and proved to be a revelation of the progress of the fine arts in the West. This work was translated and republished in *L'Art*. Besides his earliest and his latest works, Mr. Hitchcock has published "Etchings in America," "A Study of George Inness," "American Water Color Painting," and several kindred volumes. In 1890 he resigned his position on the "Tribune" to accept that of literary adviser to the firm of Messrs. Appleton & Co., and since that time has been manager of this firm's departments relative to the acceptance and publication of books.

Messrs. Appleton & Co. publish next week the "Life of Edward L. Youmans," by Prof. John Fiske, a book which will at once find its way to every library in the United States pretending to a department of science. The extracts from Professor Tyndall's letters to Professor Youmans, printed in THE DIAL just after the former's death, were taken from this volume. As founder and editor of the "Popular Science Monthly" and originator of the "International Science Series," Professor Youmans was almost the first in this country to bring science to the knowledge of the masses. For many years the professor and his talented wife, who has survived him, were conspicuous figures in the limited literary circles of New York, and naturally his personal presence and social abilities are greatly missed by those who knew him. He was succeeded as editor of the "Popular Science Monthly" by his brother, Mr. William Jay Youmans, the present editor.

That charming Arcadian, Ernest Rhys, who came over from England a few years ago, and lectured in a quiet way on literary subjects new and old in Boston, New

York, and other Eastern cities, may not have carried back with him so many American dollars as some of the gentlemen who have since visited us under the expansive auspices of the veteran manager, Major Pond, but he entered the houses of most of our (really) "best people," and made numerous warm friends. These will be interested to learn that having married and settled down in Hampstead Vale, in the northwest of London, Mr. Rhys is meditating various literary ventures, some of which are approaching completion. His first volume of poems is already announced for publication, "A London Rose, and Other Rhymes," which will be brought out in all the luxury of printing and binding which pertains to the house of Elkin Mathews and John Lane. Besides a little cycle of London poems, a love sequence, etc., Mr. Rhys's volume will contain some rhymes and ballads of Wales, in which he has made some new experiments with Kymric measures in English verse. Of the limited edition one hundred and fifty copies are intended for the American market. Mr. Rhys, it will be recalled, is the editor of the "Camelot Classics" series. I remember his telling me that he belonged to a little London society, yeled "The Rhymesters," the members of which met every week and were obliged to produce a poem on a given subject, and how he planned an unpleasant "impromptu" surprise for them one evening in the shape of a stinging satire on their alleged "smugness," and how they rose up as one man and drove him out into the rain, hatless and umbrellaless, to find his way home as best he could.

There is just such a club in Philadelphia, called "The Pegasus," whose members have periodical meetings for the same purposes. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Harrison S. Morris, the poet, was recently invited to lecture before the Browning Society of Boston. Mr. Morris is himself a member of the Philadelphia Browning Society, but he has a realizing sense of the master's occasional failings. So he treated his audience to what the Boston papers styled a "scathing analysis" of "A Blot on the Scutcheon," and stirred up considerable discussion thereby, doubtless to the benefit of the down-east dilettanti. Oddly enough, I saw not long since an announcement of Mr. Morris's first volume of poems, to be brought out by the Lippincotts in dainty style next fall. So these two young Arcadians seem to have much in common, though so widely separated.

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford has varied his labors on the Putnam edition of Jefferson's writings, now going through the press, with the editing of a new and, as far as possible, complete edition of the writings of John Dickinson, the "Penman of the Revolution." The work, in three volumes, will be published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Two volumes will contain the political writings, and a third will be devoted to Dickinson's correspondence, which, with many political papers now first collected, has been gotten together by Mr. Ford during five years of research.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, who has been visiting us, has written from Mexico announcing his safe arrival in that city, and his intention of returning to New York by way of Havana and Florida. I learn from Messrs. Stone and Kimball, of Chicago and Cambridge, that Mr. Parker's fine sonnet-sequence, "A Lover's Diary," which I had the good fortune to see in manuscript, will soon be out. Messrs. Appleton & Co. have announced his new novel, "The Trespasser," for the last of March.

ARTHUR STEDMAN.



## LITERARY NOTES AND MISCELLANY.

Messrs. Copeland & Day will soon publish a volume of "Vagabond Poems," by Mr. Bliss Carman and Mr. Richard Hovey.

"The Bookman" makes the astonishing statement that no book of Mr. Ruskin has ever been translated and published in a foreign language.

"La Patrie," a French Canadian paper, has recently been threatened with the ban of the church for announcing "Monte Cristo" as a *feuilleton*.

Mr. Evelyn Abbott, a Fellow of Balliol College, and well known as the author of a history of Greece, will prepare the biography of the late Benjamin Jowett.

Colonel T. W. Higginson has nearly completed his "Military and Naval History of Massachusetts," written under appointment from the Governor of the State.

A good story is told by Alphonse Daudet, illustrating the attitude of the French Academy toward him. "It often happens," he says, "that letters from foreign countries are addressed to me at the French Academy, in the supposition that I am one of its members. These letters are almost always returned to the post office with the remark, 'Unknown to the French Academy,' written on the envelope. There is no harm in this, since the post office knows where to send my correspondence. But the formula is droll. I have often given evidence of its authenticity."

Messrs. Stone and Kimball make the very important announcement of a complete edition of Poe, in ten volumes, with critical introductions to the several works by Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, and a biography by Professor George E. Woodberry. It gratifies one's sense of the eternal fitness of things that just these two men should have agreed to cooperate in the production of this edition. There will be a portrait and fac-simile illustrations, and, in the case of the large-paper edition, eight drawings by Mr. Aubrey Beardsley. There never has been even a respectable edition of Poe, but the one now promised is likely to be everything that could be desired.

Reference has already been made in these columns to the fine bronze monument provided by Mr. George M. Pullman to commemorate the Chicago Massacre of 1812, and erected on the site of that historic incident—the lake shore at Eighteenth street. The monument was formally unveiled in June last; and an account of the ceremonies has, very appropriately, been published by the Chicago Historical Society, to whose charge the monument was transferred by Mr. Pullman. The most important feature of the volume is the address of Mr. E. G. Mason, the President of the Society. It is a carefully-studied and spirited account, in small compass, of the tragic occurrence and the causes that led to it. The volume contains, also, the address of ex-President Harrison, delivered on the same occasion; and there are some excellent views of the monument in photogravure.

The new Chaucer, upon which Professor W. W. Skeat has been at work for twenty-five years, will be published in six volumes, to appear in rapid succession during the present year. The work represents the unremitting labor of a quarter of a century. It is a complete edition of all the genuine works of Chaucer, whether in prose or poetry. It contains an entirely new text, founded upon the best manuscripts and the earliest printed editions. It is the first modern edition (not counting mere reprints from the old black-letter copies)

which contains the whole of Chaucer's works. Various readings are recorded wherever they have any interest or value. The requirements of metre and grammar have been carefully considered throughout. Besides these, the phonology and spelling of every word have received particular attention, the spelling being, in fact, a fair guide to the true old pronunciation. The present edition is therefore the first that adequately represents the author's words. A complete commentary accompanies the whole, in which Chaucer's indebtedness to Boccaccio, Statius, Ovid, Boethius, etc., is duly pointed out. In the notes every difficulty has been considered. The glossary is of exceptional fulness; and all necessary indexes are appended. The English price of the volumes is fixed at sixteen shillings each, but subscriptions for the set, with advance payment, may be made for three guineas.

The American Folk-Lore Society is about to undertake an extensive scheme of publication, under the name of "Memoirs of the American Folk-Lore Society." The first volume of this series, to be published in March, will be "Folk-Tales of Angola," by M. Heli Chatelain. The work, which, together with an explanatory introduction, will give in original text and literal translation the oral literature of the West African Coast, will be the first published representation of the ideas, emotions, and moral sentiments of races from which has been derived a great part of the negro population of the Southern States, and will therefore have an important bearing on American history. Among other works intended to continue the series are collections of the French Creole tales of Louisiana, and of the Current Superstitions still found in great mass among the English-speaking population. Persons interested in the work of the Society will gladly be received as members, the annual fee being three dollars, giving the right to a copy of the organ of the Society, the "Journal of American Folk-Lore" (quarterly). A subscription of ten dollars to the publication fund will include the membership fee, and entitle the subscriber to all the publications of the Society, including the Memoirs, of which it is proposed to issue several numbers annually. Persons wishing to become members, or subscribe to the publication fund, should address the permanent secretary, Mr. W. W. Newell, Cambridge, Mass.

## A NEW STORY OF PROFESSOR JOWETT.

Prof. N. M. Butler, in "The Educational Review," tells the following story of Professor Jowett: "A few years ago he was one of those who extended an invitation to the Extension students to meet at Oxford. Desiring to find lodgings for some of them at Balliol College, he suggested to the dons that it would be a graceful thing for them to vacate their rooms for a fortnight, and allow him to assign the rooms thus set free to the visitors. The dons demurred, looking upon such a proposition as an invasion of their ancient and honorable privileges. The Master, however, had other weapons at his disposal besides persuasion. He had sole control of the chapel services and of the buttery. The former he lengthened very considerably, and the resources of the latter were reduced to the lowest ebb by his connivance. This policy had the desired effect, and the dons began to leave town for a holiday. As the last of them disappeared in the direction of the railway station, weighed down with hand-luggage, the Master rubbed his hands and said: 'This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting.'"

## GENEVIEVE GRAHAME GRANT.

Mrs. George Rowswell Grant, who died on the twenty-seventh of last month, was a woman of rare character and accomplishments. She was the daughter of Mr. Fernando Jones, one of the earlier among the Chicago settlers. Much of her life was spent abroad, and few women have compassed so varied a social experience within so brief a term of years. Her acquaintance with people of literary, artistic, and other sorts of distinction, in England, France, and Italy, as well as in this country, was extraordinary in its range. She was the founder of the Twentieth Century Club of Chicago, and acted as its secretary from its beginning in 1889 to the time of her death. She was an occasional contributor to *THE DIAL*, one of her articles being a review of the "Journal" of Marie Bashkirtseff, made particularly interesting by the fact of her acquaintance with the young Russian artist. Her literary work was of a fugitive sort, and but the earnest of what she might have accomplished had she lived. As it is, she will live chiefly in the memory of her many friends, but they will not easily forget her winsome disposition, her bright clear intelligence, or the never-failing charm of her presence and her conversation.

## BLESSING A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

The office of "The Triluvian," a newspaper published at Trois Rivières, in Lower Canada, has recently been blessed in regular form by the authorities of the Church. The ceremony is thus described by the paper concerned: "His installation being almost completed and the repairs which he had to make to our establishment being ended, our proprietor, Mr. P. V. Ayotte, like a man careful of his responsibilities, and being conscious of his duties as a master who believes and acts accordingly, invited his Grace of Three Rivers to come and bless his different workshops. Monsignor acceded with good grace to the desire, and, with that perpetual goodness which tempers the austerity of his life and the authority of his word, he called us together all around him in the editorial office of this paper. Monsignor, who was accompanied by Canon Cloutier, curé of the cathedral, after having recited the customary prayers, made the tour of the different departments, which he blessed while he said the 'Miserere.'" The idea is a good one, although our own newspapers would not take to it kindly. To be "blessed" is the last thing that most of them would wish for.

## A WORD FROM MR. BESANT ON CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

Mr. Walter Besant, writing in the London "Author," makes the following comment *apropos* of our recent effort to secure the free importation of English books: "THE DIAL of Chicago has made an attempt to 'enlist the friends of culture, irrespective of party, in an effort to secure the removal' from the United States tariff law of the duty on books in the English language. The editor sent round in various directions a large number of blank petitions, which were filled with signatures and presented to the House of Representatives. It must be remembered that this kind of work is far more arduous than it would be in this country on account of the great distances, and the difference in the average of culture in the several States. For instance, not to be invidious, no one would expect in Texas the same intellectual standards as in Massachusetts. The result of the petitions is not yet apparent; probably they were only expected to clear the way for another and a bolder attack. It is, however, remarkable—though not astonishing—that this movement should originate in Chicago. We may look

—I firmly believe—to the West, of which Chicago is the natural centre, for many great things in literature and in art. The youth and vigor of the place; the success of the place; the resolve of the young men and maidens to achieve what can be achieved by study and effort; the wealth of the place, which secures all that can be obtained in learning and teaching; even the separation of the place from the old continuity of English literature; the things that have already come from the place—all lead me to look on Chicago as a centre of literature and art in the immediate future."

## BALLADE OF MAISTRE FRANCOYS RABELAIS.

The following "ballade," by Mr. Showell Rogers, is reprinted from the London "Author."

"Over a jolly chapter of Rabelais."

—R. BROWNING, in "Garden Fancies."

"Come down, old friend; too long you've lain  
On yon high shelf. You're dusty? Phew!  
Certes, I hear you answer plain,  
'A judgment for neglect, *pardieu!*'  
Ne'er fear, you'll always get your due,  
Tho' times go not the easy way,  
When lusty clerics gave the cue;  
Eh? Master François Rabelais?"

"Fair abbey gardens of Touraine  
Long spoil'd, bloom in your page anew;  
Old France unrolls her wide champaign  
For great Gargantua's jovial crew,  
Sly Panurge, Pantagruel too,  
And proud Theléma's mad array:  
Their legend—'What thou wilt, that Doe'—  
Yours, Master François Rabelais."

"And tho' you seek your shelf again,  
Happier with dusty tomes than new,  
Know this: whate'er new lights may reign,  
You'll find fit company tho' few.  
Tho' prudes with pain your volumes view,  
Whate'er folk unco' guid may say,  
The world will have its laughter through  
With Master François Rabelais."

## Envoy.

"Doctor, Franciscan, tho' tis true  
Bookmen have all, like dogs, their day;  
Long lease of life belongs to you,  
Good Master François Rabelais."

## MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON A "SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE."

Professor Goldwin Smith comments upon the new Oxford School of English Literature in the following not over-enthusiastic terms: "The last new project is a School of English Literature. In English literature are included, we must presume, all the great English writers, grave or gay. What is to give shape or substance to such a school? Is Anglo-Saxon to be its backbone? Anglo-Saxon is a proper subject for the professorial chair, which is at present most worthily filled, but as a general study it is meagre, having for people in general little more than an etymological value, nor does it seem likely to be effective in the way of intellectual training. It was said by a Member of Congregation that the School of English Literature would be, in the American phrase, 'a soft option.' But Oxford dreads unpopularity and the imputation of being behind the age. This is partly the nemesis of her opposition to progress in her Tory and High Church days. The cat was probably let out of the bag by the Member of Congregation who advocated the creation of the school in the interest of 'the ladies.'"

## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

March, 1894 (Second List).

Anti-Catholic Crusade, The. Washington Gladden. *Century*.  
 Banks and the Panic of 1893. A. D. Noyes. *Political Sci.*  
 Bible, Human Element in. P. S. Moxom. *New World*.  
 Bribery in England. J. W. Jenks. *Century*.  
 British Local Finance. G. H. Blunden. *Political Science*.  
 Browning as a Musical Critic. Pauline Jennings. *Music*.  
 Childs, George W. Talcott Williams. *Rev. of Revs.*  
 Constitutional Convention, The. Albert Shaw. *Rev. of Revs.*  
 Constitutional Revision. J. B. Uhle. *Political Science*.  
 Earthquakes. Illus. E. S. Holden. *Century*.  
 Education at Harvard, The Study of. *Educational Review*.  
 English at Stanford Univ'y. M. B. Anderson. *Dial* (Mch. 16.)  
 Feudalism in England. Edward Porritt. *Political Science*.  
 Goodness, Origin of. M. J. Savage. *New World*.  
 Gorilla, The. Illus. James Weir. *Southern Magazine*.  
 Governmental Maps in Schools. *Educational Review*.  
 Greenlander at Home. Fred'k Starr. *Dial* (Mch. 16.)  
 Grieg, Edward. Illus. William Mason. *Century*.  
 Japanese History. E. W. Clement. *Dial* (Mch. 16.)  
 Language Study. D. K. Dodge. *Dial* (Mch. 16.)  
 Lotze's Doctrine of Thought. Henry Jones. *New World*.  
 Madison Square Garden. Illus. Mrs. Van Rensselaer. *Century*.  
 Municipal Reform. E. W. Bemis. *Dial* (Mch. 16.)  
 Music and Sociology. H. A. Moore. *Music*.  
 Music. Camille Saint-Saens. *Music*.  
 Napoleon the Man. *Dial* (Mch. 16.)  
 Paracelsus, Problem of. Josiah Royce. *New World*.  
 Placers, California. Illus. C. D. Robinson. *Overland*.  
 Polk, Leonidas. A. H. Noll. *Dial* (Mch. 16.)  
 Poole, William Frederick. *Dial* (Mch. 16.)  
 Religions, The Congress of. Illus. F. H. Stead. *Rev. of Revs.*  
 Sedan in '70. Bertha von Tauber-Harper. *Southern Mag.*  
 Tariff Controversy, The. Orrin Elliott. *Overland*.  
 Tramp, The City. Illus. Josiah Flint. *Century*.  
 Tuileries Under the Second Empire. Illus. *Century*.  
 Universities of Germany. E. D. Perry. *Educational Review*.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, embracing 36 titles, includes all books received by THE DIAL since last issue.]

## HISTORY.

Cartier to Frontenac: A Study of Geographical Discovery in the Interior of North America, in Its Historical Relations, 1534-1700. By Justin Winsor. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 379. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. \$4.  
 Social England: A Record of the Progress of the People in Religion, Laws, Learning, Arts, etc., from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By various writers. Edited by H. D. Traill, D.C.L. Volume I., 8vo, uncut, pp. 504. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.  
 A Child's History of Spain. By John Bonner, author of "A Child's History of Rome." Illus., 12mo, pp. 365. Harper & Bros. \$2.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

A Poet's Portfolio: Later Readings. By William Wetmore Story, D.C.L. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 293. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. \$1.  
 Studies of the Stage. By Brander Matthews. With portrait, 18mo, pp. 214. Harper & Bros. \$1.  
 Fairy Tales from the Arabian Nights. Edited and arranged by E. Dixon. Illus. by J. D. Batten, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 267. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.  
 Oxford and Her Colleges: A View from the Radcliffe Library. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. With frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, pp. 99. Macmillan & Co. 75 cts.

## FICTION.

In Exile, and Other Stories. By Mary Halleck Foote, author of "The Chosen Valley." 16mo, pp. 253. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. \$1.25.

The Mystery of Abel Forefinger. By William Drysdale. Illus., 12mo, pp. 208. Harper & Bros. \$1.25.  
 The Holy Cross, and Other Tales. By Eugene Field. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 191. Stone & Kimball. \$1.25.  
 Waring's Peril. By Captain Charles King, author of "The Colonel's Daughter." 16mo, pp. 230. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.  
 Ten Notable Stories from Lippincott's Magazine. By Owen Wister, Matt Crim, and others. 12mo, pp. 145. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.  
 The Countess Rodna: By W. E. Norris, author of "Adrien Vidal." 16mo, pp. 405. Lovell, Coryell, & Co. \$1.  
 A Soldier and a Gentleman. By J. MacLaren Cobban, author of "Master of His Fate." 16mo, pp. 211. Lovell, Coryell, & Co. \$1.  
 The New Prince Fortunatus. By William Black. New revised edition, 16mo, pp. 411. Harper & Bros. 80 cts.

## NEW VOLUMES IN THE PAPER LIBRARIES.

Harper's Franklin Square Library: Tempe, by Constance Cotterell; 12mo, pp. 244. 50 cts.  
 Harper's Quarterly: The Rose of Paradise, by Howard Pyle; illus., 16mo, pp. 231. 50 cts.  
 Kerr's Unity Library: A Modern Love Story, by Harriet E. Orent; 16mo, pp. 194. 50 cts.  
 Neeley's Library of Choice Literature: On a Margin, by Julius Chambers.—Love Letters of a Worldly Woman, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford. Each, 16mo, 50 cts.

## SOCIAL STUDIES.

Social Evolution. By Benjamin Kidd. 8vo, pp. 348. Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.  
 The Englishman at Home: His Responsibilities and Privileges. By Edward Porritt. 12mo, pp. 379. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.  
 The Evolution of Woman: An Inquiry into the Dogma of Her Inferiority to Man. By Eliza Burt Gamble. 12mo, pp. 356. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

## RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY.

Inspiration: Eight Lectures on the Early History and Origin of the Doctrine of Biblical Inspiration; Being the Bampton Lectures for 1893. By W. Sanday, M.A. Second edition, 8vo, uncut, pp. 464. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$4.  
 Speculum Sacerdotum; or, The Divine Model of the Priestly Life. By the Rev. W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 321. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.  
 Secularism: Its Progress and Its Morals. By John M. Bonham, author of "Industrial Liberty." 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 396. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.  
 The English Church in the Nineteenth Century (1800-1833.) By John H. Overton, D.D., author of "The English Church in the Eighteenth Century." 8vo, uncut, pp. 350. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$4.

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